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AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

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W. J. Reed, Somerville.
W. P. Shook, Garnettsville.
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Dr. G. W. Noel, Madisonville.
J. H. Collins, Scottsville.
Dr. J. Rinaldo, Bardstown.
A. H. Dutz, Bethlehem.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn, Ohio county.
T. H. M. Winn, Glasgow.
Col. H. Harvell, Elizabethtown.
T. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.

TENNESSEE.

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Dyer, Shaw, & Co., Memphis.
B. Smith, Gallatin.
T. C. Atkinson, Memphis.

ALABAMA.

J. M. Davis, Florence.
R. D. Wilson, Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI.

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

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THE DISUNION CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.—It was announced a few days ago that the disunion convention proposed to be held at Cleveland was postponed, but it appears that some of the mad men and mad women who contemplated taking part in its proceedings were unwilling to be disappointed. They determined to meet notwithstanding the postponement, and they did meet. It is true that there wasn't a name man nor a sane woman in the so-called convention, but, while all the rest of the world is completely engrossed with the financial crisis and its consequences, there can certainly be no objection to the assembling together of a parcel of lunatics to amuse themselves with their diatribes against human sinfulness and particularly against the iniquity of the constitution and the Union of the United States. These crazy people at Cleveland resolved "that the whole history of the United States Government is a continued conspiracy against liberty;" and that "this Union is a crime and curse that should not exist a single hour, and, come to us what may, we hereby proclaim our settled purpose in the name of Freedom and of God to seek its destruction as the only means of acquitting ourselves from all participation in the guilt of slavery and of giving it a blow as fair field to achieve their deliverance from bondage." All this was merely harmless. Perhaps such resolutions would not have been passed by a convention of the inmates of any of the lunatic asylums in the country. Even among the shattered minds that may be found in those institutions there would probably be found more patriotism and sanesss than to have such treasonable sentiments. But, alas, the misfortune of the country that all the mad men and mad women are not in confinement, and, doubtless, if it had not been that the asylums for lunatics in Ohio are already pretty well filled, the authorities of Cleveland would have directed the whole posse comitatus in the convention to be arrested and tried upon a writ of de lunatico inquirendo.

The Boston Courier, attributing the postponement of this convention of crazy people to the absence of Wendell Phillips, thus discoursed in regard to their proposed meeting:

> The mad men and mad women who meditated meeting at Cleveland and howling against the Union cannot live without public attention. Praise is not coming to them, and next to praise is the hearty abuse; anything is better than contemptuous silence. But in these times, when men feel the iron of distress in their very souls, no one will pay any heed to the ravings of the maniacs of disunion. They will attract no notice at all: no one will think it worth his while to denounce them. A friend of ours in State street, a few days since, was witness to a most provoking scene. Two gentlemen came to fight, but he noticed that no one paid any heed to it; and he justly observed that this was to him a pathetic sign of the pressure of the times and the melancholy stagnation of trade, that good fun was absolutely wasted and thrown away! Now we do not think a dog-fight a more engaging spectacle than a disunion convention, and where the former has failed to attract a crowd the latter can hardly succeed in so doing. But it is good to laugh at any rate; and the less disposed a man is to open his mind to the reception of mirthful thoughts, the more does he stand in need of them. It is to be regretted that the disunion convention is postponed. We need something ridiculous to divert our minds. Punch—we mean the show and not the paper—has never crossed the water, and the Cleveland mad tea-party is doubly hard that we can have neither Punch nor a disunion convention in these melancholy times.

But it seems that the convention was not postponed, and, although its action only serves to give evidence of the incurable insanity of those who participated in its proceedings, it will be a source not perhaps of amusement so much as of compassion among sensible people throughout the nation.

Among the resolutions introduced into this fanatical assemblage was one openly advocating an insurrection of the slaves in the Southern States. Its violently incendiary character renders it unfit for repetition and proves incontestibly the fitness of its advocates to be incased in straight-jackets to prevent their doing harm to those who are about them.

This disunion convention will have at least one good effect. It will induce sensible people in the North to pause and to reflect upon the character of those who have assumed to lead and direct the Northern anti-slavery movement and promptly to repudiate the influence of the mad people by whom they have hitherto been controlled. It is gratifying to observe that disunion conventions, whether they meet at the South or at the North, are condemned, and that their action is despised by the masses of the people in both sections. Our people generally revolt from ultraism, and one or two more conventions like that at Cleveland will disgust the whole North with anti-slaveryism and induce them to place a higher estimate upon the benefits of the Union.

☞ The steamship Granada has arrived at New York with Havana advices to the 24th ult. She brought $356,358 in specie. It was thought that the Quaker City would take a large amount of specie for New York. The money crisis in the city of Havana had caused government to issue a decree ordering an examination to be made as to the solvency and capital of all the newly formed joint stock speculation concerns on the island. Sugar had declined in price, and trade generally was dull. There were no freights for American vessels in port. The reports of the sugar crop were favorable. Col. Blythe, the United States Consul General, had returned to his post. The testimonials from the passengers of the Illinois had been presented to the Spanish naval officers for whom they were designed. A large cargo of slaves had been landed in a starving condition.

By way of Havana we have news from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the 23d September—twenty days later than previous accounts. Gen. Canas had left the capital on a diplomatic mission to Nicaragua. It is evident that the relations subsisting between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are anything but cordial, and it is announced as very probable that the two old parties in the latter country would soon again be arrayed in arms against each other.

EQUAL TO CHOATE.—In Mr. Everett's agricultural address, published on Saturday, there is one sentence of fifty-eight lines without a single period. That is equal to Mr. Choate, who has three pages of his Webster oration without a period.—*Boston Bee.*

Yes, but there is a very marked difference in the effect. In reading one of Choate's interminable sentences you feel as if caught up in a whirlwind, and borne off to the imminent peril of your consciousness. His sentence fairly takes away your breath. Everett's, on the contrary, takes you softly upon its bosom, as a zephyr receives a blossom or a perfume, and, wafting you from earth to heaven and around the circling globe in a sort of delicious fairy dream, returns you to the green but solid earth without ever breaking the exquisite spell.

☞ A contemporary copies the following from the National Intelligencer of Aug. 28, 1823:

A Fourth of July Toast Drunk in Virginia.

> Who is the community so much embarrassed?
> Those e banks lend money that have not got it to lend:
> and
> Because people spend money who have not earned it to spend.
>
> *Remedy.*
>
> Own the money before you lend it:
> Earn the money before you spend it.

Our readers will heed this toast, if they know which side of their bread is buttered.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—We learn from the Barnville (Me.) Observer of the 24th inst., that extensive forgeries have lately been perpetrated in that place, by a person by the name of W. W. Norris. The forgeries date nearly four years back until recently. The sufferers comprise the estates of widows and orphans, as well as many wealthy capitalists, the aggregate losses of which are estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. He has not yet been arrested.

> If anything is well settled *in our politics*, it is that low vituperation only injures the party from whom it emanates.—*Boston Journal.*

The Boston editor appreciates "our politics" very correctly. With us, there is certainly too much reason for considering "low vituperation" a political element.

A STRAW.—The first jury of the Superior court took a vote for Governor a few days since. It stood as follows: Banks 8, Gardner 3, Brooks 1, Wise 1.—*Boston Bee.*

Drowning men catch at straws.

THE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.—The present financial crisis is not the only one that has resulted from excesive speculation. We may learn if we would a great deal from experience, but the go-ahead spirit of our countrymen soon forgets and recovers from past hardships, and continually revels in the excitement of rapid fortune-making. The Washington, D. C., American revives a satire of Major Jack Downing's upon the cause of the crisis of 1837, that is peculiarly applicable to the present. The Major was in Washington attending to some particular business for the "General," and in the midst of his labors received a letter from his cousin Epraim, informing him that he had become disgusted with the apple business, for he had found out a way to get rich forty times as fast as by retailing apples, or as the Major could by attending to political concerns, and not work hard neither.

The business was nothing more nor less than buying and selling land. He says: "Uncle Joshua Downing—you know he's an old fox, and always knows when to jump; well, he see how everybody was getting rich, so he went and bought a piece of township up back of Downingville, and gave his note for a thousand dollars for it. And then he sold it to uncle Jacob, and took his note for two thousand dollars; and uncle Jacob sold it to uncle Zachary, and took his note for three thousand dollars, &c., down to Bill Johnson, who bought it and gave his note for six thousand dollars. So you see," says he, "there's five of them, that war'nt worth ninepence apiece (except uncle Joshua), have now got a thousand dollars apiece clear, when their notes are paid," and winds up by advising the Major to come home by all means, forsake his longings after place and position, and buy land before it was all gone."

But the Major, it seems, was a little obtuse with regard to the practical part of the operation, for we find him writing to Epraim: "I can't seem to see how 'tis they all make money so fast in that land business down there, that you tell about. How could all our folks, and Bill Johnson, and all of 'em there in Downingville, make a thousand dollars apiece, just a tradin' round among themselves, when there aint fifty dollars in money, put it altogether, in the whole town. It rather puzzles me a little. As soon as I see 'em all get their thousand dollars cash in hand, I'll give up my commission and come home and buy some land tu."

This is a capital hit at the land speculation mania that has for two years past pervaded the whole country. Fortunes have been made, as the new towns of the far West have been built—on paper, and when the last purchaser comes to settle up he finds his splendid fortune all moonshine. The inflated prices of property of every description come down with a rush. No time is allowed to good and solvent men, who have confined their business to legitimate operations, to prepare for the panic, which is the inevitable result of this sudden prostration of values, and, by the ramifications of business relations, good, bad, and indifferent, the innocent as well as the guilty are all involved in the final crash. There is no doubt that the existing condition of our country might all have been avoided.

☞ The Richmond South says that Senator Hunter during the last Presidential canvass "was not an Achilles in his tent." No, nor out of it.

INTERESTING BANK STATISTICS.—The following is a statement of the condition and the number of the banks in the United States during the last three financial revulsions:

	1837.	1847.	1857.
Number	788	715	1,416
Circulation	$149,185,890	105,519,766	$214,778,822
Deposits	39,110,036	57,703,326	58,340,600
Outstanding debts	525,115,702	310,282,945	684,456,887
Capital	290,773,691	283,070,622	370,854,274

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LETTER FROM ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1, 1857.

There are many things in this little State of Tuscany, as well of a historical as of a physical nature, which will ever remain as puzzles to the philosopher who looks upon having for each effect an adequate cause.

Why is this land-land of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Andrea del Sarto now without a painter, sculptor, or architect above the level of a low mediocrity? Why is the home of Boccaccio, Dante, Machiavelli, and Galileo absolutely without a literary name, known beyond the precincts of a provincial town? Why is the seat of the wealth, commerce, and industry which made princes of the Medici, the Riccardi, the Pazzari, the Strozzi, and the Alberti; which erected Fiesole, Florence, and Pisa into States with fleets covering the Mediterranean, and rivaling the power of Genoa and Venice in their palmy days, now, and for years established, feeble footstool of a petty Austrian prince? Where is the spirit of those great and glorious men of whose race? Their descendants still inhabit the land. The population is even denser than in the period to which I refer. The great names of former days still exist—the Corsini, the Rinonarchi, the Torregiani, the Guicchiardini. The same dirt flows at the foot of Fiesole. The same climate, the same vegetation, the same culture still prevail. Why was the Phœnix destroyed, and why is the land in which it would have left a name as a mathematician, or would have astonished the age by its eloquence as an orator, for the forrow the tunneling of mountains and the future marvels of steam. These wonderful engines have left no heirs, all but their tombs, their works, and their memories is departed. Nothing of them lives in the living generation. There is now not a civil engineer in Tuscany. Even the boast of Rome is Christ's Vicegerent on earth, or that the Madonna is divine and the surest mediatress for the sinner—let a man's understanding once be so warped, his moral sense so perverted, his reason so depraved, and it is obvious that from the moment he loses his liberty he loses all that he has had and still has complete away. May we not judge the schoolmaster by his school? Let other nations beware, for wherever the Pope rules there is stagnation, moral, social, religious, political, social, and intellectual degradation. Our own more civilized nations have left no heirs;

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THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—It too often happens that our citizens, either from indifference or business engagements, neglect the first great duty of an American citizen upon election day, that is to vote. We find in one of our exchanges the following illustration of the importance of a single vote: "One vote in the United States Senate annexed Texas to the United States. Mr. Hannegan of Indiana cast that vote. One vote in the Indiana Legislature elected Mr. Hannegan to his place in the Senate. That vote was cast by Madison March of Steuben county. Mr. March was chosen to the Legislature of Indiana by one vote. Hence one vote cast by a private citizen at a primary election in Indiana annexed Texas, led to the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, New Mexico, and Utah, and the immense consequences still held in the future as the sure outgrowth of these great transactions."

This illustration should not be forgotten. The fate of a great political party, even the fate of the Union, may depend upon a single vote cast in a local election. The Democratic party is so thoroughly organised that its whole strength is almost invariably brought out. This perfect organization is almost the only good quality it possesses. Americans everywhere should let this lesson be graven deeply on their memories, and never fail to exercise their high privilege, but always be sure to vote in every election, however unimportant it may at the time appear.

☞Some British writer indicrously proposed recently that advantage should be taken of the superstitious horror that the inhabitants of India have for swine's flesh in all its forms of hog and pork. He suggested that their cities should be beleaguered with cordons of boars; that they should have to march from their sally-ports of pigs' feet; that their cavalry should be charged with herds of the wild hog; that comminuted pork should be thrown among their battalions from gun and howitzer; that infants should be carefully cradled in hog-skins and tenderly nourished on the pap of the sow; that the high caste functionaries should be scourged with thongs of brawn and fed only on chives; and that the carcase of Nana Sahib shall either be chopped up and gathered into a stye or carefully larded and exposed so that droves of famishing hogs shall bear the consecrated relics in their bellies.

All this is certainly droll enough, but the drollest part of the matter is that Forney, the Buchanan administration's Philadelphia editor, understands the proposition to be a perfectly serious one and devotes nearly a column to a grave and elaborate effort to show that the suggestions are impracticable. Such verdancy is truly refreshing to the eye at this late period of the autumn.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A desperate shooting encounter occurred in New Orleans, on Sunday, October 25, between Lieut. Rufus Hunt, of the First District Police, and a person well known about the city—especially in relation with election matters—named Bob Johnson. The account we have of the matter is as follows: Hunt was going down Gravier street and was passing Johnson, when he heard Johnson say something of an insulting character to him. Hunt wheeled round and retorted, when some more angry words passed between them, and Hunt said, "Have you a pistol, sir?" Johnson, without answering, immediately drew a revolver, and Hunt almost as quickly drew his. Johnson fired and missed; Hunt fired and his ball struck Johnson in the temple, not penetrating, but loding under the skin after traversing to the center of the forehead. The shooting continued until their pistols were unloaded, Johnson's shots being harmless, but two of Hunt's taking effect in his opponent's body: one ball went through the front part of the abdomen, and the other entered the side and lodged in the intestines. Hunt's last two caps missed fire, upon which he closed on his antagonist, who drew his sword cane, cut Hunt slightly on the shoulder, but inflicted a severe and somewhat dangerous wound in the side. Several blows were struck with the pistols before the combatants were separated.

The Bulletin also notices an affray on Staturday between Hunt, in which Wm. A. Shropshire was shot by Dr. John Moux.

WM. H. C. HOSMER.—This gentleman, we understand, having fully recovered from the ill health under which he has for some time past been languishing, has made engagements to travel in the Western and Southern States the ensuing season and devote his time exclusively to Lecturing before Literary Societies, as his services may be required.

Mr. Hosmer, the American "Bard of Avon," is well known to the public as one of the most fertile and facile poets of our country, and as a Lecturer of very marked popularity. He is one of the freshest of our songsters. Besides a spirit instinct and overflowing with poetry, and the most wonderful command of poetic forms, he possesses the merit of being original in the selection of his subjects, if not in the treatment of them. Mr. Hosmer, we need hardly inform our readers, was the first literary miner who sunk a shaft into the rich vein of Indian legend and tradition, and he is still its most extensive and successful worker. He is Chief of the dusky realm in which long-flowing hair and others are but squatter sovereigns, and welcome to the favor of Literary Associations everywhere.

Until the 10th inst., Mr. Hosmer may be addressed at Youngstown, Niagara co., N. Y. After the 10th, persons wishing to communicate with him must take him on the wing.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—Mr. James Norton departed this life at the residence of Hiram Norton, in Nicholas county, Ky., on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a living witness of the scenes and events which, but for the written history of the age in which they transpired, must in a few years more be known only from tradition.

In early life Mr. Norton enlisted as a private soldier in the ranks of the army of the United States, was present and took an active part in many of the battles of the Revolution, was at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis's forces to Gen. Washington. He likewise afterwards participated in the war with the Indians in the Northwest.

How few, alas! are the links in the *living* chain which connects the days of '76 with the present age. One by one the old soldiers have passed away, until now comparatively but a few more than a corporal's guard remain. In a few years more they will have all gone to their final rest. May their memories be ever revered.

Our Washington telegraphic advices, and the extracts which we publish this morning from certain Virginia Democratic papers, bring to light the fact that a serious misunderstanding between the Southern free-soilers and the administration is the simple issue of open war. It will start from the Kansas question, and the split of the staunch Democracy of the "Old Tenth Legion" of Virginia, that Mr. President Buchanan and Senator Hunter either fairly and squarely to endorse the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan's first Cabinet, or to be denounced as the philosophical reservations of private life. And then we have a direct issue made up between the conservative administration and the Southern free-soiling editors, which will form a prominent landmark in our political history for many years to come.—*Herald*.

If that is the state of the case, if a Democratic warfare is to be waged against all Democrats who will not endorse Walker's policy, stirring times are ahead. We are well aware, that, in such an emergency, a good many of the fire-eaters would take into very serious consideration the policy of unconditional submission, but there are tens of thousands of others who would raise the banner of fierce rebellion and fight to the death. We do not know which section of the Democracy would prove the stronger, but we do know that both of them would be overwhelmed by a party infinitely better than either.

☞A writer, who says he is a Democrat and was an officer in the Mexican war, has been writing in the Nashville Banner the most bitter and annihilating articles against Gen. Pillow. He charges and seems to prove that Pillow is not only a deliberate falsifier, but a great many other bad things. Moreover, he tells the public that his name was sent to Pillow simultaneously with the appearance of the first attacking article. We understand that a duel is generally expected, but we hope there will be none. A fight could do Pillow no good, and might result in making his body as offensive to men's noses as his reputation is.

THE BULLETIN also notices an affray on Staturday between Hunt, in which Wm. A. Shropshire was shot by Dr. John Moux.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—That department of the Journal devoted to setting forth the claims of our merchants and manufacturers—giving inventories of their stocks and pleading with the citizens of reduced prices for increased sales—has been particularly interesting of late. Our advertising columns now teem with the communications of those intelligent tradesmen who are aware of the advantage of presenting their names and goods before the public. We afford daily the most complete directory that can be had of the liberal, energetic, and enterprising merchants of our city. The stranger, by referring to our columns, can easily ascertain where the best bargains can be obtained, while the citizen, although well acquainted, invariably purchases of those houses which display sagacity and tact and liberality in advertising.

We have no hesitancy in saying that no paper possesses a better and more reliable class of advertisers than the Journal, and that purchases can be made nowhere else on such favorable terms as from those firms who advertise their goods, wares, and merchandise with us.

☞A contemporary of ours says "there are two sides to every question." If there were four or six or eight, that is if every question were a quadrangle, a hexagon, or an octagon, he would be on all its sides one after another. Whatever may be said as to his fairness, nobody can justly charge him with being satisfied to take a one-sided view of things.

☞Except to a few practised observers, the personal aspect of men seldom announces their real quality. The most daring and unconquerable wills often lie concealed beneath an almost girlish exterior, while many burly fellows, who look as if they might be the dynamic centre of the universe, can't draw a long breath without leaning against a post.

☞The receipts of the Ohio and Mississippi road for October were, in round numbers, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, for this amount something over one hundred and ten thousand dollars were from passengers.

A RATHER SINGULAR CASE.—We have already alluded to the suit instituted in one of the New York courts by a Mr. Furniss, to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Woodman, who is confined in a private lunatic asylum on Long Island. Mrs. W. was placed there by her husband, who is a wholesale druggist in New Orleans. His reason for so doing was, improper intimacy with Furniss. On the trial, Mr. Burtis, an attorney, read two letters written by Mrs. Woodman to Furniss. The following is their substance:

The letters were inscribed to "My dear Bable;" the first alleged that she had written, in New York, once or twice before to Furniss, but received no answer, since which her husband had placed her in the lunatic asylum, and tells him how he over-do it. She wishes to die at home with her dear mamma; feels miserable; pines for familiar faces; says that when she first came she almost starved herself to death, but is now determined to live for revenge. She also asks "Bable's" assistance, as her last hope, and concludes by expressing her wish that he (Bable) will sometimes think of one who can but wish she may still be "Bable's Dodge."

From the other letter it appears that she had a reply from "Bable." She says that, night after night she dreams she is with him (Bable), and asks him if he will ever get married. "O, *soon Dear!* I can see you now, just as you always looked when you said, 'Who loves Bable?'" She concludes with "a thousand of kisses," and begs him again to get her away.

The reading of the letters seemed to be very interesting to the crowd in the court-room. Some conversation followed between the plaintiff's counsel, and the case was adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock, M.

THE TRAGEDY NEAR ST. JOHN, N. B.—The following account of the diabolical murder of the McKenzie family, consisting of six persons, on the Mispeck road, about twelve miles from St. John, N. B., on Saturday night, Oct. 24, is condensed from the St. John papers:

There was no house within a mile of Mr. McKenzie's, and it was only on Sunday forenoon that Mr. Peter O'Hara, who lives about a mile beyond it, coming toward the city, saw the building smouldering. He stopped and found something amid the ashes which he at first supposed was a log, but on closer inspection, was a French bark and landed at Weymouth. Captain Laroche arrived in the U. S. 20.

The ship Ellen Stewart, from Baltimore bound to Havre, was off Penzance on the 14th of October.

The bank discount at Hamburg had advanced to 2½ per cent.

At Bremen, the tightness in the money market was more severe.

Information from Madagascar confirms the report that the French had expelled all European residents. The reason assinged is that the Europeans entertain a project to dethrone the Queen and placing her upon the throne.

France.—The Legislative Assembly is to be convoked about the end of November. The Council of State had to resume its labors on the 20th of October.

Breadstuffs in France had fallen to ordinary prices in consequence of the plentiful crops. Lord Howden is said to have had a long private interview with the Emperor on the 19th. The Queen's proclamation was slightly improving. A royal ordinance by the King of Prussia, is daily expected at Berlin, provisionally delegating the royal powers to the Prince of Prussia. This would avoid a call of Royal regency, to which the consent of the two chambers would be necessary.

Austria.—There was a marked improvement on 'Change in Vienna on the 17 ult.

England.—The suspension of Whan, McLean, & Co., of Glasgow and Hamilton, Canada, is announced. Their assets will show a considerable surplus.

PLOUGHING BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Eight steam ploughs or cultivators entered at the late exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury, England. One of them was Boydell's traction engine or steam horse, which consisted of a portable engine, with tubuler ten-horse boiler, two seven inch cylinders, each of one foot stroke, reversing motion, four feet fly wheel, with water tanks, stowage and gear for driving (with two stupefy), one of the hind carriage wheels, weighing, with water, about ten tons, and being nearly thirty feet long from end to end. The hind wheels are of six feet diameter, the fore wheels small, of 3 feet, with endless rails, and the steerage is effected by altering the lock in fork of the front wheels with a short couch pole worked by chains, and a wheel like the rudder of a ship. There is also a screw for the further adjusting the level of the boiler to different gradients. The rails are not only laid down before each wheel, and taken up behind it, but, being loose and disconnected with each other, they are jointed so as to admit of angular motion side-ways, can accommodate themselves to a transverse as well as a longitudinal inclination of ground. This engine assumed an incline of one foot in seven, drawing up a water tank weighing many tons. It pulled three two-furrow plows at the pace of two miles an hour, working six inches deep in difficult and stony ground; it descended with still greater ease a cultivator eight feet six inches wide, with eleven tines, making deep and effective work, and passed over soft worked land, scarcely sticking in at all, and not unduly pressing it.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The Fourth of November, the day which is so much dreaded in mercantile circles as one on which large amounts of paper mature, has passed, and so far as we are advised, all engagements have been met or extensions have been granted.

We have no change to notice in the general tenor of the market, except that it is gradually tending to greater ease. The banks continue to sell sight exchange on New York when they have it at 2 premium and the brokers at 4 premium. New Orleans sight exchange may be quoted at par.

Some of the brokers are buying the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee at 5 ₱ cent. discount and those of the State Bank and Union Bank of Tennessee at 10 ₱ cent. discount. The sound ree banks of Tennessee can be sold at the same rate. Notes on the Indiana State Bank and Ohio State Bank (excepting those of the suspended branches) range from par to ⅜ ₱ cent. discount, and notes of the sound Indiana free banks are redeemed at 3 ₱ cent. discount.

The foreign news by the Canada is unfavorable. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased nearly three millions of dollars and in the Bank of France seven millions of dollars.

A committee of the Indiana Legislature, appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made by Governor Wright in his message, in regard to the charter of the State Bank, have reported. They "pronounce the passage of the bill and the operations carried on under it—by disposing of the stock among those who assisted in passing the bill—a great fraud upon the people; and they recommend that the charter be repealed."

The New York Herald contains a table of the amount of specie received at New York and New Orleans during the month of October, from which it appears that at New York the importations amounted to $5,166,991, all from England, Havana, and California, and at New Orleans $1,584,000 from Havana, Vera Cruz, and Texas, besides $500,000 for the Sub-Treasury from Arkansas. At St. Louis $700,000 were received during the same time from the plains. The total amount reaches nearly $8,000,000 in October, and in addition over $1,000,000 in certificates of deposit from England, the value of which is equivalent to coin. The exports of coin during the same time have not been over $200,000.

The last of September to the 14th of October inclusive, the day on which the New York banks suspended specie payments, the amount of notes of State banks returned and cancelled to the superintendent at Albany was $5,321,108. The stocks surrendered in exchange for these bank notes amounted to $3,656,957, and the bonds and mortgages to $782,262—the total amount of securities thus surrendered being $4,389,219.

The New York Herald, of Monday, says:

The money market is gradually working easier on first class securities; loans are freely offered at 7 ₱ cent, on call on State securities; but the banks are doing nothing in the way of discounts.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to October 29:

	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$68,566,059	$68,291,271	$162,221	$
Flour	12,312,804	5,844,806	....	6,467,998
Cornmeal	241,486	213,888	....	27,598
Wheat	10,287,317	3,353,568	....	6,724,749
Corn	1,964,773	1,480,016	....	1,484,757
Beef	955,108	739,837	....	215,271
Pork	2,984,626	851,198	....	1,133,428
Totals	$97,510,764	21,485,626	162,221	15,747,544
Decrease				15,585,323

The following table shows the stock of sugars in New York, November 1:

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds	15,650	27,076
Porto Rico	4,140	7,067
New Orleans and Texas	400	....
English Islands	500	120
St. Croix	....	200
Total	20,690	35,198
Melado	9,000	9,000
Boxes	11,400	20,140
Bags	9,000	13 000

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, says:

The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 31, amounted to..... $ 116,455
Total since January 1st..... 33,387,326
Same time in 1856..... 27,247,278
Same time in 1855..... 21,565,278
Same time in 1854..... 20,984,140
Same time in 1853..... 20,965,758
Same time in 1852..... 20,200,602

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co. have issued the annexed circular this morning:

NEW YORK, October 31.

We take great pleasure in advising you that we have this day resumed cash payments and our regular business, as heretofore.

We will not now attempt a detail of the causes which led to our temporary suspension. It is sufficient to say they were beyond our control. No one can realize more than ourselves the difficulties here but those present and conversant with the state of affairs.

We respectfully request that you will continue your account with us as heretofore, and that our business relations may be continued.

Our principal correspondents have continued their remittances, and drawn on us as usual with unimpaired confidence. With a few immaterial exceptions, we have continued paying all checks on us as usual.

Very respectfully, WINSLOW, LANIER, & CO.

☞A young mechanic was arrested in Newark, N. J., for stealing a piece of meat. An investigation, at his own request, revealed the fact that himself, wife, and two children had been entirely destitute of food for more than two days. The meat, together with $6, was presented to him, and he was told to come for more when his necessities required it.

☞There is a vacancy in the editorial corps of the Chicago Democrat and in the deaconship of one of the Chicago churches. Poor Brayman is in the penitentiary.

☞A man named J. S. Bill has set up a shaving shop in one of our Western cities. We know him of old. Whenever he takes off his beard, he shaves a last bill.

☞Gov. Bissell, of Illinois, is lying dangerously ill at the State capitol with the disease from which he has suffered so many years.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
HALIFAX, Nov. 4.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at this port this morning, furnishing three days' later intelligence.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.—Cotton Market.—The circulars report a slight decline in all qualities of cotton for the week, chiefly in middling and inferior qualities, which declined ⅛d; quotations are nominal and irregular. The market closed with a declining tendency, there being but little inquiry and prices weak. The sales for the week were 21,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and 1,000 for exportation; the estimated sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, and including 1,000 bales to exporters. The following quotations are reported: Fair Orleans 9½, middling 8 1-16; fair Mobile 9½, middling 9; fair Upland 9½, middling 8⅞. Stock in port estimated at 318,000 bales, including 160,000 American.

Manchester advices continue unfavorable. But limited inquiry was manifested and prices ruled weak.

London Money Market.—Consols for money closed on Friday at 88⅝@88¾. The money market was generally unchanged. Since previous advices the bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £585,000.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Circulars report breadstuffs as generally dull with a declining tendency. Wheat was dull and all qualities had slightly declined.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Provisions generally reported as having a dull market. Lard had suffered a decline in all its qualities.

Havre Market.—New Orleans tres ordinaire quoted at 125f.

The brokers' circular, dated Liverpool, Oct 23, reports cotton dull with a slight decline in all qualities. Breadstuffs show also a declining tendency. The decline in inferior qualities of flour for the week is 2s. Inferior wheat had also declined 2d during the week. Corn is quoted at 1s higher. Provisions are generally dull.

Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 23.—James McHenry & Co., and other circulars report beef quiet. Large government contracts have been made for beef and prices averaging 81s, and also for pork at 95s. Bacon quiet with a decline in inferior qualities of 1s. Lard heavy at a decline of 2s. Sugars were heavy and holders pressing on the market; prices have declined 1@2s. Coffee quiet with a decline in all qualities. Rice heavy with little inquiry and prices drooping. Rosin steady at 4s 6d@4s 7d for common, and 5s 6d for medium. Spirits of turpentine dull at 38s.

The latest news from America, received in England, was by the steamer Antelope from Portland and St. John.

The Canada brings nothing further from India.

It was reported that the French Government intends removing the restrictions on exportations of corn and flour.

The Turkish Ministry had overthrown Redsched Pacha, the ward vizier.

Monetary affairs in London were more satisfactory. The pressure had considerably abated. Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular reports the money markets as slightly easier with moderate demand at the Bank's advanced rate.

Many continental banks had advanced their rates 1 per cent.

Latest—Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 24, M.—Breadstuffs closed quiet and declining. Flour dull, but prices unaltered since Tuesday.

Provisions steady. Lard quiet, but quotations nominal.

Cotton closes quiet with little inquiry and prices weak.

Wheat dull and 3d lower; sales of red at 7@8s 10d; white 8s 1d@8s 9d; choice 9s. Corn closed steady.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.

At an election held in this State yesterday, the Democrats carried both branches of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

Steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning from Liverpool with dates of the 21st ult. Her advices had been anticipated. She spoke on the 27th ult. when in latitude 50, long. 40, the mail steamer Niagara outward bound.

Steamer Cahawba from Havana on the 30th inst., arrived this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.

A bill legalizing a suspension of the banks of this State until the first of November, 1858, passed the House yesterday by 25 majority.

Kansas letters of the 20th state that only thirty-three out of sixty members of the constitutional convention were present, and nothing of general interest was done.

Walker and Stanton were at Lawrence on the 29th. Nothing was said about their leaving the Territory.

The Herald of Freedom says that the bank suspensions in the East is severely felt in Kansas, owing to the large amount of valueless Eastern exchange there.

There are upwards of three hundred troops at Lecompton.

A protest has been entered against issuing certificates for the pro-slavery candidates for the Legislature in the Leavenworth district on account of alleged frauds in the Kickapoo precinct.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.

In the county election yesterday the Republicans elected their entire ticket. Majority probably 1,700.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.
BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., has been elected Governor of this State by a large plurality.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.

The municipal election passed off quietly. Paton, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 800 majority. The Democrats undoubtedly elected a whole city ticket and 9 of the 12 Aldermen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Arago brings $200,000, not pounds, as stated in the noon reports.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the suspended banks to-day, it was resolved to accept the provisions of the relief bill. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank appointed a committee to investigate their affairs and publish the same.

☞Chase's official majority for Governor of Ohio over Payne is 1,503.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.
HALIFAX, Nov. 4.

London Money Market.—Funds firm with a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Money is in good supply at 5½ discount.

The advance in the bank rates has greatly checked the flow of gold to New York, large intended shipments being countermanded. The quantity of goods lying forward is also much reduced.

The Bank of England has out some bills supposed to be connected with intended shipments of specie to America.

Funds continued buoyant on Friday, and no gold was withdrawn from the bank.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has declined.

The Canada takes out tenders for two million dollars worth of eight per cent. Michigan Central Bonds for the extinction of the floating debt.

Rates for money in the stock exchange remain at five per cent.

The demand for money at the bank on Friday was heavy.

Ten Broeck's horse Prior is dead.

The Canada takes out tenders for two million dollars worth of eight per cent. Michigan Central Bonds for the extinction of the floating debt.

Gas for Saturday.—Turkey persists in claiming the Island of Perine, and refuses an indemnity.

It is rumored that the British Cabinet have arranged for the recall of the Governor-General of India.

The London News says that the East India Co. have commenced large remittances of silver to India, which will have a tendency to aggravate the present financial crisis.

There has been a serious conflict at Frankfort, between the garrison and the Austrian and Bavarian regiments. Many were wounded on both sides.

The insurrection in Servia still exists, being active, chiefly for railroads bonds and shares. The following are the closing quotations: Pennsylvania Central 6's, first mortage, 86@88; Penn. 5's 75@77½; U. S. 6's of 1867 and 1868, and bonds 104@105, Maryland 5's, bonds, 89@90, Penn. 5's, bonds of 1877, 78@80, Virginia 5's of 1888, 81@83, Illinois Central Railroad 7's, 5 ₱ cent. dis., Michigan Central 8's of 1860, 76@78, Reading 16@16½, Michigan Central 8's of 1869, 79½.

MARYLAND ELECTION.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

8 o'clock, P. M.—The election passed off more quietly during the latter part of the day than was expected, though there has been a good deal of disorder and some bloodshed.

The parties who were shot in the Seventeenth ward, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, are not dead, but only severely hurt, though not fatally.

Another man was shot near the Fourth ward polls this evening; the wound may prove fatal.

The police have captured a large quantity of arms.

9 o'clock, P. M.—Americans are now marching the streets with music and transparencies, and firing guns and pistols, with shouts of victory. They claim that the entire ticket has been elected. Meagre returns which have been received indicate a gain on Fillmore's vote, whose majority was 7,000. It will be quite midnight before complete returns from any of the wards will be received.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, brings $1,464,000 in specie, and dates from San Francisco to the 10th ult, six days later than brought by the Quaker City.

The specie is principally consigned as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co., $250,000; American Exchange Bank, $23,000; Robb, Hallett, & Co., $175,000.

The rainy season had commenced.

Col. Fremont has purchased the Mureed and Mariposa canal.

Additional murders had been committed by the Washington Indians. The citizens are arming for their defence.

The dates from Havana are to the 19th ult.

An earthquake was felt there on the 16th; also at Laja and Quilotan. The former place numerous houses and churches were destroyed.

Political affairs in Pera are unchanged.

Don Rafael Ecalante has been elected Governor of Costa Rica.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.

The Democratic State ticket elected. Miles Taylor, anti-Slidell Democrat, and Eustis, American, re-elected to Congress. The other two are probably Slidellians. The Legislature is Democratic.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

The Depot of the Illinois Central road at Cairo, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, including four freight cars and the engine-house. Loss $200,000. A part of the building was occupied by agents, clerks, and express men, and contained a package, containing $1,500 belonging to the Express Company, which was destroyed. A package, containing the same amount belonging to Adams, Graham, & Co., was also destroyed. Insurance not yet ascertained.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4, P. M.

Money easier. The day passed over quietly. Paper maturing was generally paid. No protests of consequence. Exchange on New York more plenty and rates declining. Bank rates declining. Bankers refused to buy to-day at four per cent. premium. Weather mild and clear. River stationary.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua, was shot and killed this evening in the office of the St. Lawrence Hotel by Thomas Washington Smith, of Cecil county, Md. The latter is in custody. He declares that he had married an adopted daughter of Carter, and, under the impression that Carter had previously seduced the girl, who had a child by him four months after marriage. The shooting was done in revenge. Carter was a man of wealth and family. Smith is thirty years of age.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

The packet ship Wyoming left yesterday for Liverpool. She carries 7 cabin and 215 steerage passengers, a larger number than has left this port for some years in any one vessel.

George J. Henkles, Walnut street, this morning distributed 500 loaves of bread to the poor from the rear of his store on Adelphi street. There were many more applicants than could be supplied with the bread provided, and the great mass were of course, disappointed. Papers were also given out yesterday in this way, but to-day packages of bread were evidently driven to seek relief by real want. During the distribution a wealthy gentleman, who was present, handed Mr. Henkles his district for 500 loaves weekly, during the winter, upon his account.

MURDEROUS FORAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—We copy the following from the New Orleans True Delta of the evening of the 28th:

At 9 o'clock last night some fifteen men suddenly appeared on St. Thomas street, between Mellcrete and Terpsichore, divided in three different squads, one of which passed down the middle of the street and one on each sidewalk. The faces of all were either blackened or masked, and they were armed with pistols, knives, and shot-guns. They rushed down the street, assailing every man who was out of doors, and hurling the women from the sidewalk into the gutters. They were all clad in dark coats, and none of them spoke aloud, all communication between themselves being in a low, hurried tone.

Thomas Donahue, a lame man, who was sitting in a bench in front of Mrs. Kenaitly's family grocery store, was attacked, tabbed in the left side of the breast with a dirk, and his head dreadfully beaten with clubs. Not mortally wounded.

They then rushed into the family grocery store of Terpsichore, where quite a number of men were sitting inside and upon the banquette at the door, and commenced a general stabbing, beating, and shooting.

John Eagan, a drayman, was stabbed several times, twice through the breast, dying of his wounds in two hours.

John Colbert's skull was fractured by blows from a slung-shot, and was stabbed, twice, in the thigh and in the small of the back, the latter wound of a most desperate character.

Richard Coleman, drayman, was dangerously cut in the head and severely stabbed about the head.

Branagan, a laborer was knocked down by a large stone which one of the ruffians held in his hand and with which he was struck in the face, and then stabbed.

Riley, a laborer, received a severe contusion of the skull from the blow of a sling-shot.

John Devanghn, drayman, was shockingly beat about the head with clubs and slung shot.

James Murphy, a boss drayman, was severely beaten with slung-shot and clubs, and is desperately wounded.

After dealing their work of indiscriminate assault and murder on St. Thomas street, so suddenly and in such overpowering force that not the slightest resistance was or could be made, this band of "midnight assassins" passed down to Gravier and New Levee streets, where they committed various assaults, though no one was dangerously wounded. All the parties attacked were Irishmen.

THE SWISS TREATY.—In a late Hebrew convention held in Baltimore the recent treaty between the United States and Switzerland was a prominent subject of discussion. Before adjourning, a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the President of the United States and present it in person. The duty has been performed, and the following statement in the Baltimore Sun presents the result of the proceeding:

The Swiss Treaty Question.—Pursuant to a call for a national convention of Israelites, to consider the propriety of taking steps in reference to the treaty between the United States and the Swiss Confederation, the delegates from various States of the Union met at Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, the 28th October and, after due deliberation, adopted a memorial setting forth their grievances, and resolved to present the same to the President of the United States.

Notice being given of their object, the President appointed the 31st of October, at 4 o'clock P. M., for their reception, when they were presented in a body by Hon. Ph. Phillips, of Alabama, in an eloquent and dignified address to the Executive. After listening to the address and delegation, he said on receiving the memorial, the President viewed at some length the principles involved in that treaty, expressing his conviction that the treaty would never have received the approval of his predecessors had it been understood in its present effect, and equivocally promised a speedy and energetic course of action with a view to a remedy not inconsistent with international faith.

We feel satisfied that the Israelites of the United States may place implicit confidence in the Executive, and that their rights as citizens of the United States will be zealously maintained.

We publish these facts in the discharge of our duties as delegates, with the request to our coreligionists to abstain from further agitation on the subject.

M. I. COHEN, M.D.,
REV. L. HOCHHEIMER, Md.,
PH. HERZBERG, Md.,
M. M. GERSLEY, Ill.,
MARTIN BEHR, Ky.,
L. F. LEOPOLD, Ohio.,
REV. M. WISE, Ohio.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1857.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN SPAIN.—The Madrid papers give the following account or a horrible affair:

A young couple, belonging to somewhat wealthy families of Monte del Marques in the province of Valladolid, were a few days ago married and their parents gave a grand feast, to which, in accordance with the custom of the country, no one was free to go. When the festivity was at its height, a man belonging to the village stalked into the house, and, after grossly insulting the bridegroom, told the bride she ought not to marry, as he had had intimate relations with him. This created great scandal, and he was turned out of the house. An hour after, the bride, accompanied by her mother, brother, and some of the female friends, was proceeding to a house which was prepared for her and her husband, the man suddenly rushed on her from a corner of a street, and stabbed her twice with a poniard in the breast—she fell dead. Her brother rushed on the assassin, but he broke from him, stabbed him twice with the poniard, and took to flight. The wounds were found to be very grave, and the next day the young man died. The assassin was subsequently arrested; he manifested savage joy at what he had done.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1857.

THE TENDENCY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The present condition of the Democratic party and its evident tendency to anarchy and ultimately to despotism cannot fail to excite in the minds of all lovers of our republican form of government the direst apprehensions for the fate of our institutions. History teaches us that there is but one step from Democracy, as it at present exists in this country, to the very worst form of despotism. The action of the Democratic party during the past year in various localities where it has been invested with political control over the legislative or executive departments of government painfully indicates that nothing but the want of a bold and daring master spirit, by whom its various elements can be concentrated in an united effort to attain permanent power, prevents the taking of that one step which shall convert our republican form of government into a most terrible and tyrannical despotism.

The difference between us and the nations that are governed by monarchical sway is simply that here the people make and sustain the government; there the government exists by its own inherent power. The infusion into our population of a vast horde of foreigners who have brought with them their sentiments of the political dependence of the people upon the government has corrupted and debased to an alarming extent that proud sense of political independence and spirit of self-government that is peculiarly American, and upon which rests the sole hope of the security and permanence of our republican institutions. This corruption has been gradually developing itself until now it is apparent even to the casual observer of political parties. Everywhere throughout the country we find the alms-house and public charities of every description crowded to overflowing, and almost exclusively with denizens of other lands. Combinations of foreigners have been formed for the avowed purpose of controlling the Government and making it minister to the greed and idleness of the new comers to our shores. Foreignism has been exalted over nativism, the infamous sentiment that the vote of a foreigner should be preferred to that of a native-born citizen has been boldly and shamelessly enunciated by influential Democratic officials, and the attempt has been made openly to engraft upon our national government a policy altogether foreign to and inconsistent with republican institutions and destructive to them. These movements have been begun in the bosom of the Democratic party, and by it they have been fostered and encouraged until foreignism has grown into a positive element of political power in our country and threatens to control and change and totally destroy its present existence.

This is indeed a sad picture for American eyes to look upon, but another still more gloomy and foreboding has been presented to their view. The Democratic party, the hot bed in which have germinated all these political abominations, drunk with the long abuse of power and patronage, festering with corruption at its very core, and totally devoid of any great political principles that entitle it to the further countenance and support of the people, is now willing to lay aside the trappings of office and to yield the entire government to the control of others, who may be selected by the free voice of the people. The lamentable spectacle is presented to the conservative men of the nation of a great political party, which is notoriously held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder, determined to retain political power and control and employing to that end both *fraud* and *force*, in defiance of all laws and in contravention of State and Federal constitutions which were solemnly adopted by the people for their mutual protection.

We have witnessed the outrageous interference of Democratic Government officers in general and local elections. We have seen the Democratic heads of the Government openly levying contributions from their subordinates to create a corruption fund for the purpose of carrying elections. We have seen the result of a Presidential election, the most important of all that can take place in our Union, decided by the most enormous and outrageous frauds. We have seen a Democratic Legislature in one State instituting an armed despotism over a free American city and passing partial laws with a view of *suppressing* the acknowledged majority of an opposing party in a certain locality. We have seen a Democratic Executive of another State, instigated by his co-partisans, arrogantly and tyrannically, in defiance of the Constitution and the laws, declaring martial law in the chief city of the State and summoning an armed host to aid him in superceding the constituted authorities, with the hope of enabling a miserable Democratic minority to overcome the overwhelming majority of its citizens.

All these are but isolated instances of the tendency of the Democratic party to anarchy and despotism. They are fearful indications of the determination of the leaders of that party to make their power permanent at whatever cost, even by fraud and by force. It is time that the people should pause and consider calmly and dispassionately these things which are happening in their midst. We are a powerful and prosperous nation; united as one free and independent people, we have nothing to fear from abroad; but there is a danger—an imminent and fearful danger—that we may be enslaved by the insidious arts and reckless ambition of the unscrupulous leaders of a political party at home. It is time that the people of this country should open their eyes to the terrible iniquities of the political combination in their midst that has assumed the name of Democracy. It is time that conservatism of every where in the land should lay aside minor differences of unessential prejudices and unite in one common effort to exorcise this monster that is preying upon the vitals of the nation, and save our republican institutions and our existence as a free people from its fell, destroying influence.

We rather think that the Americans of the State Senate have become converts to the anti-American position, that the U. S. Senator should not be elected until the year his term of service expires.

We do not think the "Americans" of the State Senate will resort to any such conduct. The Ping Lyons will do nothing of the kind, but there is a small band in the party whom bad company has not so far corrupted as to fit them for such an act as that.—*Democratic organ.*

The people of Kentucky cannot fail to remember, that, when Mr. Crittenden's last election to the U. S. Senate was pending, all the Democratic organs of the State pronounced it an outrage that a Senator should be elected so long before the period of taking his seat. It was of course admitted, that, if the Legislature then in session should not go into the election, there would necessarily be a vacancy of some weeks in the representation of Kentucky in the Senate, but the Locofoco organs protested that this was a matter of little or no consequence—that the prevention of a brief vacancy was an utterly insufficient reason for not giving to the people another year or two to make up their minds as to whom they would have to serve them in the Senate.

At the last session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, a law was passed, changing the time of the meeting of the Legislature from the last Monday to the first Monday in December. We personally and officially urged the reasons suggested by some of the Democratic members for the change was that an election of a U. S. Senator in a case like that of Mr. Crittenden, might be deferred a year or a considerable

THE MONEY MARKET.—The banks are doing very little. Eastern exchange has a downward tendency, but thus far no change has taken place in rates, and the banks were checking on New York at 2 and the brokers at ½ premium. Some was offered out of open at ¾@¼ premium, but found no takers. Sight exchange on sales on New Orleans we quote nominally at 1 premium.

There is no change in uncurrent money. Planters' Bank of Tennessee is taken by the brokers at ½ discount, and Union Bank, Bank of Tennessee, and the solvent free banks at ¾@1 discount. Indiana and Ohio State banks range from ½ to 1 discount, and the solvent Indiana free banks at ½ to 2 discount.

The financial advices from New York and New Orleans continue favorable.

There is some little improvement noticeable in the country trade, and collections have also commenced coming in, though so far they are inconsiderable.

We do not believe that it was mentioned in our telegraphic dispatch from Halifax that the Canada brought a million of dollars. It is so stated in the dispatch to the Philadelphia papers.

The New York dispatch which we publish to-day makes mention of a rumor that the Persia, which will sail from New York on Wednesday, will take out a million and a half of dollars.

The New York Shipping List, of Wednesday, says of the money market:

The banks are now extending to their customers that assistance which it was impossible for them to grant when a steady drain was being made on their vaults, and indeed, as we remarked a few days since, the banks have been lending and depositing of many large accounts, which were drained heretofore, and which will be drained very soon. Of course we must yet look for some failures of importance. We cannot expect to escape the consequences of the wild and reckless excesses of fraud or mismanagement which always follow monetary revulsions, but there is very little question that the worst is over, and that the storm has spent its greatest violence.

The same paper has the following in regard to flour:

A continued good demand has prevailed for State and Western flour, both for home use and export, and, despite heavy receipts, a further advance of 10c has been established. The high prices current have induced shipments from Chicago, for which port the engagements have been large, and to Montreal, Boston, and other points in the interior of the west. There is more demand from the Continent—principally Spain—and the recommendation of the trade consequently is to buy freely. Sales for the week foot up 70,000 bbls. The private letters per Arago, are favorable to continued high prices. Wheat has been in active request, and 1@2c better. The sales show out last are 70,000 bbls, the market closing firmly. Rye is dull and nominal, quotations unchanged. Canada flour is more active, and the common qualities are 5c better, with sales of 3,500 bbls within the range of $5@5 75, as in quality. We quote:

Ohio, common brands	$4 90@5 10
Ohio, fancy brands	5 20@ 5 30
Ohio, extra family brands	5 40@ 5 75
Ohio, good and choice extra brands	6 00@ 6 75

The exports of wheat, flour, and corn from New York in October foot up as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Wheat, bushels	66,522	3,716,750
Flour, barrels	126,914	180,267
Corn, bushels	286,082	882,200

The stock of coffee in three of the seaboard markets on the 1st inst., compares thus:

	1857.	1856.
New York packages	79,396	96,827
Philadelphia	4,000	10,000
Baltimore	50,000	50,000

The stock of beef and pork in the New York and Brooklyn inspection warehouses on the 1st, was

	1857.	1856.
Beef, tierces	1,852	1,866
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls	10,109	10,225

The following is the stock of tobacco in the New York on the 1st inst:

	1857.	1856.
Hhds	1,995	1,995
Tierces	1,000	1,000
Bbls	1,000	1,000
Bales	1,000	1,000

The stock of tobacco in the same market was 6,177 hhds, against 7,088, Nov. 1st, 1856.

The New Orleans Picayune, of Thursday, says:

Messrs. Miles, Adams, & Co., cotton factors, have suspended payment for a limited time, but only on account of their inability to meet all engagements, and their ultimate means are ample to meet all engagements, but otherwise from the fact that those who are indebted to them are unable to realize forward their crops.

Messrs. Miles, Adams, & Co. publish a circular, in which they say:

Those who are indebted to us are not subjects at all—or in any small lots. From numerous letters received, it is apparent they do not intend to sell at the same wake to come—the hope that the market will improve.

Without receiving the produce of the soil pledged for his advances, the planter is left at the mercy of the mill and hands around him. Those of our correspondents, therefore, who have not forwarded their crops cannot expect us to protect. Whilst those who have, may rely confidently upon every effort on our part in protecting and realizing all to the interest of their obligations, or hold produce itself, subject to their order, when they have no obligations to us.

We pledge ourselves to a full performance of our duty, and our correspondents cripple our efforts by failing to do theirs.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 5.

Turkey.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Jassay, Oct. 19th, states that the Divan had that day come to a resolution to recognize the rights of the Porte, and in favor of the union of the Principalities under a constitution, the sovereignty to be exercised by one of the Western dynasties, a representative form of government, and neutrality of State. The Wallachian Divan has arrived at a similar result. The Ottoman Divan has arrived at a similar result. The Turkish Ministry have been overthrown and Reschid Pacha has been appointed grand vizier, Riza Pacha minister of war, Yarad Pacha to the imperial guard, and Feizi Pacha to the police.

The Duke of Oporto, brother to the King of Portugal is spoken of as likely to be a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. France is now said in regard to that question of union has come so far, because serious complications must arise between Austria and Persia on the subject.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

The returns of the city as far as received show an American majority of over 3,000. The entire ticket is elected, including Harris and Davis in the 3d and 4th Congressional districts. Scattering returns from the 5th Congressional district show a gain for Kennedy, but the returns are too meagre to warrant any safety. The city vote is not yet complete, but the American majority will probably reach 10,000. The vote of Baltimore county shows a gain for the Americans, but the return is too meagre to warrant the vote of Harrisburg county shows a Democratic gain.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Returns from the interior show a small Democratic gain in the 5th Congressional district. Hollman, American is probably defeated. Hicks, the American candidate for Governor, has received 1,000 votes in Baltimore county, in Carroll county 285, in Harford county about 200, in Howard co. 166, Washington gives a small majority for Hicks, Groome, Democrat, a majority in Talbot co., and 200 in Queen Anne's county.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

The Democrats have elected six Senators out of eight. The Senate stands 15 Democrats, 4 Americans, 1 Republican and 1 Fusion. In the House the Democrats have 55, Opposition 25.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.

A hurricane half a mile wide of Carlton, Ohio, to-day passed along the north side of the village, blowing down houses and barns and more or less injuring several persons. It then took an easterly direction doing considerable damage.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.

A terrible hurricane passed a mile north of Fairfort, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, this afternoon, destroying houses, barns, and fences. A two story dwelling house was completely prostrated, 10 persons were seriously injured. It is thought that 2 will not recover.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Brigham Young, in a communication to the Indian Bureau, says that, if he is to have the direction of Indian affairs, and is expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, he suggests that the travelers should omit the infamous practice of shooting them when they happen to see one. Thence it is natural that they should wreak vengeance in return. Brigham Young would not make much of a concession. He has proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. When fighting is over, it is always followed by expenditures which, if properly applied, would in the first instance, might have averted the fighting. The troops, he also says, must be kept away, for the more of these they may expect to find the greatest enemies of the Indians, and the less security to persons and property.

If these items t be complied with he has no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, no Indians would molest the persons or property of travelers. He says the Department has often manifested its approval of his management of Indian affairs, and never its disapproval, and why should it be subjected to such annoyances in regard to funds for paying expenses, and why should the delay in the appropriation for the benefit of the Indians of Utah be retained in the Treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions, he says, "I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and, in the meanwhile, submit such a course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.

We are able to announce, by authority, the full settlement of all claims, and boundary question, in favor of all disputes, accounts, and suits that lately existed between the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank and Messrs. O'Connor Brother & Co., bankers of this city.

This settlement will place the bank in its old position as one of our safest and most popular institutions, and will be highly satisfactory to the stockholders and liabilities of the bank generally.

Messrs. O'Connor Brother & Co.'s banking business will go on as usual.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Gov. Walker, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, says, he has no fears any violation on his part of the acts of Congress is concerned, he denies the charge with scorn and indignation, and will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua as to violate the laws of the United States while using the hospitality of those within its limits." As his unmilitary organization is abandoned, about 2,000 men from the southern States have enrolled themselves as emigrants to Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.

The Citizens' Bank resumed specie payment today. There is considerable specie coming in. Yesterday's engagements were small. Business and news prospects look brighter. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived.

A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th. Ninety-five kegs of powder exploded, killing four persons, and injuring several others. Loss $200,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The petition of the working men was last evening referred by the Board of Aldermen to a financial committee.

The Common Council authorized the regulation and grading of Hamilton square, to furnish work for the unemployed.

The stock and bondholders of the Erie Railroad was called at Jersey City last evening. A committee was appointed to devise means for conducting the work on the Bergen tunnel and the land locks.

The superintendent of police recommends the formation of a small force of 100 men, armed with revolvers, to be in readiness for any emergency, and thus render unnecessary the aid of militia.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.

A letter from a Democrat at Lecompton, dated 2d inst., says that Walker had left there a few days before. His delight to be in Kansas at the election. It stated that Walker's object in stationing troops at Lecompton was not exactly to protect the convention or to watch and be prepared for any action the sharpers might assume illegal make against the State, but because the Legislature, having a large free State majority, will probably repeal obnoxious laws and depose officeholders, in which case a repetition of the bloody scenes of the early history of the Territory is apprehended.

The constitution will be submitted to the people with the slavery clause, which will be objectionable to the free State men and no moderate for the pro-slavery ultras.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Money is getting easier. It is rumored on the street that the Persia takes out on Wednesday a large amount of specie; it is estimated by some at a million and a half. Business at the clearing house reaches nearly thirteen millions. Stocks active at the second board and irregular.

There are now loading at this port thirty ships with grain and four for Liverpool and Glasgow.

[From the Baltimore Clipper (American) of Thursday.]

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—At the accustomed hour of nine yesterday morning the polls in all the wards were opened and the election proceeded quietly—it being the determination of the Americans to abstain from everything calculated to disturb the peace if election to certain persons returned as elected to the Kansas Legislature and in giving certificates to persons *not* returned, says:

We presume the administration has not said a word upon the subject, and have no information to say anything. The action of Gov. Walker is not final. The Legislature will have full power to examine the case, and inquire into the frauds; and by no rules can the seats contested be decided by those whose seats are in question. The members who seats are not called in question will decide the case; and that they would have done if the returns at Oxford had been counted. It only changes the form of the contest. If the votes or the returns were not fraudulent, it can be easily shown, and the men really elected will get their seats.

This is wholly a wrong view of the matter. Gov. Walker expressly stated in his proclamation, as one reason for not giving certificates of election to those men, whom he regarded as fraudulently returned, that, if he should give certificates to them, they would be able to vote in the Legislature upon their own case. And unquestionably they would be able to do so. There is no rule or law of the Kansas Legislature that could prevent it. If a preliminary question should be taken in that body as to whether persons returned as members should be allowed to vote upon the validity of their own election, they could at least vote upon that preliminary question and would probably decide it. To be sure, there might be a sad want of delicacy in this, but men, capable of presenting themselves as members in virtue of palpably fraudulent returns, would not be at all likely to feel any restraint of delicacy, and, even if they did, their scruples would be over-ruled by violent partisan accomplices.

Whether Gov. Walker did right or wrong in assuming to purge the polls in the case under consideration, it is an unquestionable fact, that, by doing so, he gave a freesoil character to a Legislature that would otherwise have been pro-slavery. He threw into the hands of the Democracy a majority in the organization of the Legislature, and they will be very sure to retain it, for of course the men to whom he gave certificates can and will vote. He settled, so far as the power of the Territorial Legislature is concerned, the destiny of Kansas, and settled it against the South. The question of his right to do this must be determined by the authorities at Washington, who have in their hands the power of recalling him, but no one, we presume, will seriously contend that he had any more right to take upon himself the prerogative of purging the polls in that particular case than of making a general purgation of all the returns wherever they have conflicted with his own views.

There is no doubt that the mass of the Southern Democracy, without whom Buchanan would have been nothing and Democracy nothing, are deeply and bitterly dissatisfied with nearly the whole action of Walker since his appointment as Governor of Kansas. If he shall have the courage to hold on to his office till the meeting of Congress and if the Administration shall have the courage to let him hold on, a very considerable number of the Southern Democratic Senators will make a concerted and bitter opposition to his confirmation, arraying themselves directly against the Administration and whatever else may choose to stand in their way. The Administration cannot retain Walker without deeply exasperating its Southern friends, and it cannot eject him without exciting its Northern friends to perfect fury. We have always thought that Kansas would be the death of the Democratic party, and the fact is now almost self-evident. O what a glorious thing is retribution!

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE DEMOCRACY.—When the United States Bank was in existence, there was never any suspension of the State banks, the national institution operating as a constant and effective check upon the State institutions whenever these began to venture upon an undue expansion of their business. It was utterly impossible for a State bank to be in the slightest degree imprudent without having its imprudence made manifest at once to itself and to the world.

The Democratic party, led on by Gen. Jackson, put down the United States Bank and took the State banks under their especial patronage, contending most vehemently that these could do all the business of the government and the people a great deal better than a national bank, and, that there would be no danger, in the absence of a national institution, of their running wild and involving themselves and their creditors and the currency in ruin. They were made the depositories of the United States Government and instructed by the President, as a condition of their having the deposits, to discount freely to the people, in order that the vacuum, created by the withdrawal of the notes and accommodations of the United States Bank, might be filled. This thing went on a short time and stopped. All the Democratic predictions were miserably falsified. The vacuum was removed to the De Kalb House, and received medical attendance. Scarcely a minute elapsed before the State banks, as soon as relieved from the heavy hand of the State banks; and the public deposits, upon which they had been directed by the Government to do a brisk banking busines, could no longer be confided to their custody.

Here was an unexpected crisis, which had to be met in some way. It was found that the State banks, subjected to no restraining power, could not safely be trusted by the people; and, as the Democracy were in power, neither the revival of the United States Bank then just put down by the Democracy nor the creation of a similar institution was to be thought of for a moment. Under such a stress of circumstances, President Van Buren and his political friends devised the plan of the Sub-Treasury and announced it to the world as their idea of the perfection of financial wisdom. They and all their organs claimed especially in its behalf that it would exercise a far stronger, more controlling, and more salutary influence in restricting the currency of the banks within safe limits than ever a United States Bank had exercised or could possibly exercise. They undertook to show by elaborate argument, that, under the operation of their Sub-Treasury, the currency must always of necessity be sound and reliable—that no local bank would be able to take even a single step beyond the bounds of the strictest prudence without instantly feeling the check. Well, fellow-citizens, the present condition of things is an eloquent if not a terrible commentary upon all those arguments and asseverations that were put forth not simply by a few leading Democratic functionaries of the Government but by the entire Democracy of the nation.

And now the Democracy are again of course in a condition of strange and deep perplexity. They are in the full flush of power in nearly the whole country, and the question is what they shall do next. A great many of them are laboring through their organs to make the impression that their party is exclusively a hard money party; and, although there is no probability that they will anywhere exercise their undoubted power to sweep all paper currency out of existence and establish a circulating medium of gold and silver alone, they will no doubt *talk* very extensively in favor of such a policy, and they will wish to throw, so far as they can, the seeming responsibility of its defeat upon their political opponents. Democratic Legislatures make more banks than any other sort of Legislatures, and yet, when such banks suspend or break, millions of sets of Democratic lungs will shout that gold and silver, to the utter exclusion of all bank paper, is and ever has been and ever will be most emphatically the policy of the Democracy.

There is much point and force in the following article from the Richmond Whig, and we commend it to the consideration of men of all parties. If the Democracy want to do anything, let them do it. Now is their time. They have the power, and why should they wait?

AS WE EXPECTED.—Now that the banks have all suspended, in consequence of the mistake with which the country has been deluged, under the authority of the administration, that we could with twenty years ago, when we had a United States Bank, put down the panic which had just then precipitated upon us, and which was among those who raise this yell, is the President's Philadelphia organ, the Press, edited by John W. Forney, from which we infer that we are to look for another specie relief from the White House, and that the President will be supplied with the "sinews of war" to maintain "his hard money policy," "in spite of himself and his predecessor," as his "illustrious predecessor"—Mr. Van Buren—said of him.

The organ has broken ground upon the subject, and in one week all the others may be expected to join their voices. A few weeks will bring us into the heart of the Presidency, and he will only re-echo what the organ has already uttered.

The opening article of the Press is singularly cool in its assumptions. It differs, it tells us, from its contemporaries with regard to the origin of the present embarrassment. They attribute it to "an obsolete theory," the want of a protective tariff. The Press, however, has another explanation. It is overtrading, and overtrading, he tells us, is caused by the use of paper money. "We are indebted to the facility of obtain it a hard money currency—that panacea which we have heard of for the last twenty-five years, but seem doomed to see but little of in this land, he tells us—for the embarrassment has furnished it with the specie—let us begin at once. The cure, however, is not to be so fast, else more damage may be done than good!

We might have expected to hear an author, who maintained that a protective tariff was an obsolete idea, explain why it is that every period of our commercial history—which has been a period of disaster—has also been one of low duties. But it is useless to argue with Cæsar at the head of his legions. The President has things all his own way. He can pass any bill he desires. He can call upon his states—the State Governors—everywhere to put his policy into operation within their respective spheres. Let us then have the hard money currency at once, and let it be a *hard money currency*. Let not a bank of issue be allowed to emit a promise to pay rustle in paper wings over the surface of this favored land. Let us have gold and silver, and nothing else. In nearly every State in the Union the Democracy is in the majority. Let us, we say, have a hard money. South Carolina contained a number of sine-arms which should also be seized. He proceeded to the place, which is situated on Eastern avenue, near Caroline street, and found the house locked inside. He broke it to the station house.

At the second, third, fourth, and fifth wards all was quiet up to three o'clock.

In the afternoon of a serious nature occurred at the Sixth or Seventh Wards. There were several instances of hustling and elbowing, but only two or three blows were struck. The Americans had a majority of 300 in this district, the foreign party had matters all their own way. The American special police were afraid to act, and several American voters had to go to the polls armed with their revolvers.

Mr. D. A. Bright, who was running in the Eighth Ward, was driven off yesterday by John Litz and Greenbury Wilson, jr., for his indefatigable services to the American party. This gentleman after depositing his vote, left the polls, and while on his way home was attacked by the above gentlemen, as his "illustrious predecessor"—Mr. Van Buren—had served him.

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MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

☞ The Louisville Democrat, speaking of the conduct of Gov. Walker in refusing to give certificates of election to certain persons returned as elected to the Kansas Legislature and in giving certificates to persons *not* returned, says:

We presume the administration has not said a word upon the subject, and have no information to say anything. The action of Gov. Walker is not final. The Legislature will have full power to examine the case, and inquire into the frauds; and by no rules can the seats contested be decided by those whose seats are in question. The members whose seats are not called in question will decide the case; and that they would have done if the returns at Oxford had been counted. It only changes the form of the contest. If the votes or the returns were not fraudulent, it can be easily shown, and the men really elected will get their seats.

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ANOTHER GREAT LAND SWINDLE IN MINNESOTA.—Close upon the Fort Snelling swindle comes another of far greater atrocity. The magnificent domain known as Fort Ripley Reservation, and consisting of 57,000 acres, has been turned over by the present administration for the pitiful sum of $2,560, or FOUR CENTS PER ACRE. It is said that the Fort Snelling steal could not be carried through successfully; but it would seem that the administration had perpetrated the fraud at Fort Ripley for the expressed purpose of giving the lie to the assertion. We are told on good authority that the land would have brought at least two dollars per acre had it been exposed to free competition. Here then is another grab into the U. S. Treasury to the tune of a million, a quarter of a million of which politics be forgotten long enough for the people of this country to contemplate the corruption and fraud that have crept into high places. There must be a radical reformation, or our government is doomed to an early destruction. Nations as well as individuals are punished by the terrible penalty attached to corrupt and dishonest practices.

Chicago Press.

The Fort Snelling swindle, perpetrated by the present administration, was a more outrageous and shameless financial transaction than any administration had ever been guilty of before, and, if the Fort Ripley swindle is not even worse than the Fort Snelling one, the reason simply is that nothing could possibly be worse. We defy any human being, no matter how much his wits may be incited and sharpened by his desire of recommending himself to the gratitude and favor of the administration, to devise the slightest excuse or semblance of excuse for such base and undisguised villainy.

The "Galphin swindle," as the Democracy have delighted to call it, was but the payment of interest upon a claim, which our Government had many years before in due form acknowledged to be just; and will any living creature pretend to say that the transaction, even if impolitic or wrong, can be compared, in point of turpitude, to the conduct of this Buchanan administration in giving away millions of land at Fort Snelling and Fort Ripley, which would at any moment have commanded more than half a million of dollars either at public or private sale, upon partisan favorites for a merely nominal consideration? When was such infamous corruption ever heard of before? What has the country to hope from an administration corrupt enough to be guilty of conduct so atrocious? In what under heaven can it be trusted?

On our first page will be found two able and well written communications, one of which advocates, while the other opposes, a protective tariff. Is there not a fair Pennsylvania Buchanan middle-ground between these two extremes, upon which all parties can meet?—*Philadelphia Press.*

A tariff is either protective or not protective. We do not know what on earth the middle ground between the two can be. Mr. Buchanan's man Forney is about as smart as the chap, who, being asked whether a certain bank note was genuine, examined it very thoroughly, holding it up to the light in all positions, and came finally to the conclusion that it was about middling.

☞ A small Locofoco editor says, that, if occasion arise, we shall find him good at biting and scratching. He is more accommodating than most vermin. They generally bite and let you scratch for yourself.

THE MONEY MARKER.—The principal feature in the money market on Saturday was quietness. The banks continued to sell Eastern exchange at 2 premium. Gold has declined, and we now quote it at from 2 to 3 premium. Some Southern bills have come back unsold. The parties who will fully abide to meet them had they realized on their cotton, but they would not sell at present prices. The merchant here has to bear the blunt. We heard of one instance where a bill of a few hundred dollars was made on eight months' time. The planter's commission merchant bought the articles and charged the usual commission on it. The eight months have transpired, and the planter, who is wealthy and had the means to meet it, let it go to protest because he would not sell his cotton.

We have New Orleans papers of the 2d. Private dispatches say that Oakey & Hawkins, cotton factors of that city, have suspended for a second time:

The bank statement for the week ending on the 31st, shows the following changes as compared with the preceding return:

Decrease in short loans	$421,672
Increase in specie	268,259
Decrease in circulation	90,000
Increase in deposits	214,949
Increase in exchange	20,176
Decrease in due distant banks	1,000,000
Increase in deposits proper	316,082

RECAPITULATION.

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Circulation	5,262,970	Specie	2,912,625
Deposits	4,658,163	Short loans	17,289,259
Due distant banks	719,338	Exchange	1,362,799

The remittance favorable, and exhibit greatly increased receipts from the interior section in full. The action of the part of the Citizens' bank—say $325,000, and by next Saturday the deposits with this bank will probably be below $600,000. The circulation has ceased to come in as rapidly as before, and it is likely now that but very little additional will be issued, as all bank note in this section of the great solvency of the bank is so thoroughly understood that the public have no fear of a run upon it. The lowest point on the 17th is $892,000, whereas the receipts of gold and silver in the meantime have reached upward of a million. This embraces the deposits of the banks, which there is specie held somewhere on special deposit.

The partial payment of the loan and the large purchase of cotton, and although foreign exchange did not appear to be active, certain parties were enabled to procure bills at the strength of anticipated gold on the Black Warrior and Granada, the latter of which leaves New York on Monday. The specie shipments will be large, and there are many parcels on the way by express. There will be no lack of specie for shipment, and the chances are that more will go up the specie line to a higher point than it has been in bank for many months past.

The New York Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following statistics of the imports and exports of gold:

As the movement of specie is regarded as the time index of the course of trade, we have prepared some interesting statistics in regard to the movement of specie for the last forty-six years.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIE FROM THE YEAR 1820 TO 1856.

	Exports.	Imports.
Ten years ending 1830	$71,072,000	$49,140,000
" " 1840	96,840,000	107,400,000
" " 1850	65,010,000	96,800,000
Six years ending 1856	49,000,000	98,000,000

It will be seen from this that the net loss in forty-years was as follows:

Loss from 1820 to 1850	$ 2,428,000
" 1826 to 1856	273,142,000
Gain from 1831 to 1850	$215,576,000
	72,454,000
Net loss in fifty-six years	$142,150,000

And it will also be seen that our average yearly loss since 1851 has been $4,000,000. This must be added to the average yearly increase of our foreign debt, therefore the annual drain upon the country for this account for—do not, we say, cry out hard money any more. Stop manufacturing paper money to trash—put an end to this money currency, if you can; if you cannot, acknowledge the cheat and humbug you have been practising upon the people. The introduction of a specie currency exclusively would place us alongside of Spain and Portugal, where the cost of living is unbearable, and would require the South American States; but, nevertheless, give us the hard-money currency! We will be put off with no more of five hundred new banks, as we were twenty-five years ago, when you promised to make gold flow up the Mississippi—it was the genuine article—the real thing—the yellow metal from the mine. Give it us, or hold your peace.

We take it for granted that this will be semi-official. There is, therefore, no hope from the White House.

☞ The Democratic editor at Little Rock says that it puzzles him to tell when the banks do most lying—when they pay specie or when they don't. We presume he would be still more puzzled to tell whether the State of Arkansas would do most harm by paying her debts or not paying them, as she has never made an experiment of the former operation.

☞ The Democratic Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Missouri have legalized the bank suspensions in their respective States without taking a single step in the direction of an exclusive gold and silver currency or a diminution of the amount of bank paper. Locofocos are oftentimes giants in talk and pigmies in action.

☞ Dr. Wm. Strother, a farmer and worthy citizen of Clarke county, Indiana, residing about three miles back from Jeffersonville, committed suicide on Thursday by tying the well rope to his neck and then throwing himself down. He fell about six feet, and had his neck broken. The cause for it is supposed to have been the misconduct of a daughter.

☞ Dr. Patterson, of Carthage, Ind., charged with passing counterfeit coin, had his examination on Wednesday, the 4th inst., before John H. Rea, U. S. Commissioner, which resulted in his being bound over to the District Court in the sum of $1,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have no change to notice in the money market. The St. Louis Republican, of Sunday, says:

Offers in small sums were freely made yesterday for Illinois currency at ¾@1 cent, discount, but it was found to be hard to find sellers. It will soon get nearer than that to the specie standard. This paper is taken in all the stores of the city.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 3d, says:

As we anticipated would be the case on Saturday, there was a decidedly improved feeling in the street. The check, however, was not permanent, and a spirit of fun and buoyancy prevailed, to which, for many weeks past, we have been entire strangers.

The most prominent and gratifying feature of the day was the definite arrangement, concluded on very satisfactory terms, under which the Citizens' Bank will resume active operations within a day or two.

The effect of this arrangement, which became generally known after 12 o'clock, was to diffuse universal satisfaction. It proved to the street that the banks were acting in their own concert, and that all selfish considerations had been set aside for the attainment of a great and most valuable object—namely, the restoration of the currency and the exchange markets. An active demand set in for cotton, and a large quantity was sold at slight prices. This movement also in foreign exchange, which promises to be more fully developed to-morrow, and we heard of the sale of $20,000 at 90, 90½, and 91 premium. A considerable amount of New York sight was placed at 1½@2 per cent. discount, and the banks checked at 2@3. Altogether, the day passed off satisfactorily.

It will be seen from last night's dispatch that middling cotton has gone up to 12c in N. O., which is an advance of 1¼c ₰ lb since Friday, and that New York sight exchange had improved 3 ₰ cent. —the quotation being 2@3 ₰ cent. discount.

The telegraph also reports the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The institution seems to be rotten to the core.

The weekly statement of the New York banks, which is given by telegraph, is very favorable. They hold nearly sixteen and a half millions of coin.

McFarland, Evans, & Co., a dry goods jobbing-house of Philadelphia, has suspended.

There is a very large difference between the city and country banks of Pennsylvania, growing out of a movement on the part of the latter, to antagonize the mighty fallen. Even the heretofore exhibited for redeeming their notes in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

A. Parsons & Co., bankers, Keokuk, Iowa, have made an assignment.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Friday afternoon, says:

The money market appears to tend toward greater ease, and the rates for undoubted paper are more in favor of the borrower. The foreign exchange market is firm. Some of the principal drawers of sight bills refuse to be hard at that rate. It will soon get nearer than that to the specie standard. This paper is taken in all the stores of the city.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

HOG CHOLERA AGAIN.—In last week's paper we published a proposition of the proprietors of the Louisville Journal to contribute twenty dollars toward a fund to defray the expenses of investigations into the nature and cause of the disease called "hog cholera." We referred then to the researches of the Maryland State chemist. We give below an extract from his report. It will be seen that he recommends barilla and soda ash as a remedy, but without giving any reason for using them. For a scientific man this savors of quackery, yet it may be in the learned doctor's power to explain why he treats a disease of the lungs with alkalies. Doubtless the first part of the treatment had much more to do with its success than the latter, and the use of clean comfortable pens probably quite as much as the sprinkling of plaster of Paris and water-slacked lime.

We have known the disease treated quite as successfully with acids, but in these cases clean pens were also used:

The public attention has been for a long time directed to the existence of a fearful malady amongst hogs under the above name. It has prevailed for more than a year in the large distilleries of the West and South, as well as in the small stills owned by farmers in the East and North; it has committed serious ravages in the southern and middle States, and early in the spring I was called on by the owners of a large distillery here in this city, (the Wash. ington,) which were rapidly dying. I went at once to see them, and obtained for examination the blood of many of the hogs in perfect health, for the purpose of comparison with that of those *in articulo mortis* (in the act of dying).

These examinations, carefully made, revealed the fact of a high inflammatory condition of the system, as the subjoined analysis shows:

Healthy Hog Blood.—Clot firm, not large, scarlet-colored; solids, normal; fibrin as 2.33 per 1,000.

Diseased Hog Blood.—Clot not firm but large, brown-colored; solids less than in the healthy; fibrin as 5.60 per 1,000.

The blood in each case was taken from the arteries.

This condition of the blood evinced a high degree of inflammatory action, but did not show in what particular organ or organs, structure or structures, the inflammation was located. To discover this, I made numerous post mortem examinations, and found: 1st. The brain healthy; the heart do; the stomach do, bowels, including the greater or lesser intestines, do; kidneys do, bladder do, liver do; lungs intensely diseased; in the upper part they were engorged with dark, grumous, bruised-looking blood, and in the lower lobes the inflammation had proceeded to suffocation, being filled with purulent, bloody matter, and entirely incapable of carrying on the process of breathing. The left lung generally more affected than the right, and in every instance the inflammation had proceeded to a greater extent in the lower than in the upper parts of the lungs; in some cases the peculiar structure of the lung could not be seen, so entirely had it become disorganized. In no instance were the bronchial tubes found, nor was the windpipe inflamed but a short distance from the seat of the diseased lung.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms were a laziness on the part of the animal affected, some loss of appetite, a kind of husky grunt approaching to a cough, sometimes a slight purging of the bowels, and a yellowish colored urine; then the animal would become much weaker and seem to be paralysed in the small of the back, totter about for a short time, and finally lay down and die.

The treatment was divided into two parts, prophylactic (preventive) and curative. With a view to the first, the pens were scattered over with plaster of Paris and water-slacked lime, whilst at the same time they and the troughs were washed with gas tar water. The curative treatment was the administration of soda-ash and borilla. There is some trouble in the solution of borilla, and on this account soda-ash should always be used with it. About ten grains of soda-ash and the same amount of borilla should be given to each hog two or three times daily, mixed in their food. This should be given to the healthy as well as to the sick hogs. To the well it does no harm; to the sick it is a successful remedy.

As in the human species, so in hogs—inflammation of the lungs is a most insidious disease, going on to the destruction of the patient before the mere symptoms give cause for alarm, and in many instances hogs which appeared healthy were yet seriously affected with lung inflammation.

The above remedies were used on about three thousand hogs, and in the majority of the worst of disease. The number of their deaths diminished seventy-five per cent. on the second day after their administration, and in a short time the disease disappeared from the localities.

As soon as the hogs were manifestly sick they were put in pens by themselves and subjected to the above treatment. Of these about thirty per cent. recovered, whilst before all died.

Comex.—It is a disease of general atmospheric origin, influenced by special, local, exciting causes, such as the sweating sickness, black-death, cholera, and other epidemics which at different times have devastated, more or less, all parts of the earth, and of whose intrinsic nature we know very little. It is not confined to hogs alone, but has also proved destructive in the country. It is not produced by strychnine or any vegetable or mineral poison.

The disease attended with swollen jaws, the proper name for which is *bronchocele*, is peculiar to some parts of the State, has no connection with the above, and can be most successfully treated by making incisions over the swelling and then pouring in a small quantity of salt and water.

I should be obliged to persons throughout the United States, who have observed this disease, to examine the blood and the different organs, and report to me the results; and may be myself engaged in making an analysis of the blood, I will with pleasure furnish them with the instructions how to perform it.

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

It is a common practice to attribute to "atmospheric origin" all diseases the causes of which are not understood. The Doctor is not singular, therefore, in saying, "it is a disease of general atmospheric origin." From his position of State chemist it may be supposed that this statement is the result of investigation instead of mere surmise; yet he does not favor us with a single fact on which that opinion is based. We cannot, therefore, say how much reliance is to be placed upon his opinions of the cause or cure of this disease.

In this connection, we add the following from the Edinburg (Ind.) Local News, which contains some hints that may be useful:

A new supply of some fifteen hundred hogs were put into the inclosure ready to supply the pens at the still-house in this place, last week, and were soon attacked with what was supposed to be the disease called "hog cholera," many of which time they have been dying at the rate of fifty to sixty per day. The first symptom noticeable is a slight cough, which is soon followed by a drooping, stiff appearance; the nose and lips and sometimes the jaws and ears turn blue and swell up, and finally purging and sometimes vomiting follows and death comes speedily. Hogs, in every stage of the disease have been killed and examined for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the disease, and the result establishes the fact, beyond scruple, that the disease here is inflammation of the lungs, those in the first stages showing a congested condition of a portion of the lungs, while those further advanced had a more extensive engorgement, and in the last stages of the disease the lungs were dark, dry, and solid, with some ulcerations in the throat and throat. The stomach and intestines show no signs of disease.

If this be the disease bearing the name of "hog cholera," it is a misnomer, and should be no longer allowed to mislead in administering remedies. The most of the remedies administered have no doubt been injurious, and hastened the disease to a fatal end.

Is not the exciting causes of the disease, in this instance at least, the too sudden change in the condition and food of the hogs? These hogs were taken from the woods or the fields and driven several days and put, grant numbers together, in a small enclosure and fed with corn and slops. Would not the exposure and fatigue, followed immediately by a more stimulating food than the hogs had been accustomed to, be likely to produce the disease we have in this case?

The hogs in the pens have had no symptoms of the disease.

FROM VAUX'S COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—*The True Way to Live.*—"Live within your income," says the prudent economist, is to pay as we go; and that rule is of thousand fold application. If we wish to realize our existence, we must pay as we go, not only our debts to the body, but to the mind, owe to our higher, purer, better, and more ideal nature, or we accumulate a heavy debt that drags us down in after life. Some people form a notion that they can devote five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years to the accumulation of means to purchase enjoyment; and can then sit down comfortably and enjoy it. But the order of nature is entirely averse to any such investment of time; the gratification nothing of the kind will suit. Pay as you go, says nature; clear up your accounts every day, keep your good genius, and cheerfully subscribe something to your ideal life, to your taste for the beautiful, to your moments of leisure, and when the ten years are past, you may find yourself with a handsome account at the bank, but with very little capacity to enjoy anything that your money can purchase.

And it is not for ourselves alone, but for the sake of our children, that we should love to build our homes, whether they be villas, cottages, or log houses, beautifully and well. Men and women can go abroad and take their pleasure elsewhere; but if we can gratify their desire for variety and excitement, in a hundred different ways, but the young people will soonest at home, and in their store house for amusement, their opportunity for relaxation, their main resource; and thus they are exposed to its influence for good or evil, unceasingly; their pliable, susceptible minds take in a whole expression with the fullest possible force, and with unerring accuracy. They soon learn thoroughly to enjoy every possibility of enjoyment it possesses; and their unspoiled instinct for the good and the true are perpetually seeking in it for a gratification of their innocent perceptions of the beautiful. It is only by degrees, that the young, hungry soul, born and bred in a hard, unlovely home, comes to care for that to which, not the poverty, but the indifference of parents condemns it. It is many, many years before the irrepressible longing becomes utterly hopeless. Perhaps it is never crushed out entirely, but it is so stupefied by slow degrees into despairing stagnation, *it a perpetually recurring blank surround it*, that of when seems to die and to make no sign. The meagre, joyless, torpid home atmosphere in which it is forced to vegetate absolutely starves it out; and thus the good intention that the all-wise creator had in view, when distilling a thirst for the beautiful into the infant, is painfully frustrated. It is frequently from this cause, and from this alone, that an inquiring, high-spirited, light-hearted boy will dwindle by degrees into a dull, stupid, narrow-minded, and selfish youth; from thence, again, into a prudent, hard, and horny manhood, and at last into a covetous, miserly, and unloved old age. The single explanation is all sufficient, he never had a pleasant home.

It is knowledge, and not money, that is the chief source of every pleasurable emotion that may be caused by a building.

The Chimney.—The chimney is a most expressive feature, and deserves to be brought prominently into notice in domestic architecture. As a general rule, it is decreased in this climate to build the chimneys in close unity of the house, and not in the outside walls.

The Color of Buildings.—In arranging the tints for the exterior of a country house, it is better to make them a little warmer than will be entirely satisfactory at first, because the pigments must certainly fade more or less in a few months, and the permanent effect is what should most be thought of at starting. In painting a country house, the aim should be to give it a cool effect in summer, and a warm effect in winter; and this is not so difficult as might at first be supposed, because all combinations of color are mutually dependant on each other; and the marked contrast in the appearance of the surface of the soil gives an opportunity, when choosing the tints for a house, to select a happy medium that shall be suited to more tints than one.

Vaux's Villas and Cottages.

CULTIVATION OF PEAR ORCHARDS.—Elliot, in his American Fruit Growers' Guide, thus writes of soils and manures for the pear tree:

The pear roots thrive best in a soil where the subsoil is at once dry and moist; that is, where it is open and porous sufficient to admit of free drainage, and yet where the roots extending deeply and freely in it, reach moisture in seasons of extreme drought. Cold clay is a bad subsoil, and when it exists in the ground of a prospective orchard it should be deeply and thoroughly subsoiled, and well drained. The pear on quince roots succeeds best in rich, deep, moist, loamy ground, even enduring considerable water better than dry sand.

The following is the analysis of the ash of the pear, as made by Dr. Emmons:

	Sap Wood.	Bark.
Potash	22.35	6.20
Soda	1.84	—
Chlorine	0.51	1.70
Sulphuric acid	0.50	1.80
Phosphate of lime	27.32	6.50
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	0.31	—
Carbonic acid	27.69	37.20
Lime	12.64	30.26
Magnesia	3.00	9.40
Silex	0.30	0.40
Coal	0.17	0.65
Organic matter	4.02	4.20
	100.25	98.30

He goes on to say:

From this it will be seen what is most wanted in the soil to produce healthy foliage and wood in the pear, namely, a generous living, not quality alone become deficient in lime and the phosphates, and the cheapest remedy is liberal dressing of wood ashes and bone dust; or in sections where bone dust is not easily attainable, pounded bones in the form they come from the daily use of a family, or procured from a slaughter-house. Potash dissolved in water and applied to vegetable mould from the woods, and this dug in around the tree, is a cheap and ready way of supplying food requisites. Iron filings, etc., from smith's shops are also good, and hence the impression of some that through it the blight was caused or prevented, the fact being only that a certain element requisite to health was exhausted in the soil. Oyster shell lime is also an excellent manure. In England all the wood ashes are saved by families, and purchased by farmers at a high price, and have a fixed market value as much as any other market production. Some of the rich farmers give peat to their laborers to burn on condition to save the ashes for them, which would be an excellent idea in this country to adopt, particularly in New Jersey, where it can be found in plenty.

TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.—As a general rule, the proper season for the removal of trees is at any period between the cessation of growth in autumn—usually a little later than mid-autumn in the Northern States—and the recommencement in spring. The earlier in spring the better; but if deferred till the buds are much swollen, the roots should be coated immediately with mud and kept damp until planted out. Transplanting should be performed in winter, whenever the ground is open and the air above freezing; but roots which are frozen while out of the ground will perish unless they are buried before thawing.

When it becomes necessary to keep trees through winter without setting, as often occurs where they are brought from a distance, the roots may be placed sloping in a trench deep enough to admit of ground and fine earth thoroughly sprinkled in among them, filling up all interstices; and if they are of tender kinds, one-half of the stems may be covered with earth. Trees are often badly kept from neglect to fill up the cavities, which may be prevented readily by adding water, as in transplanting. If received late in autumn, after having been frozen, the roots should be buried as speedily as possible, before thawing takes place, the gradual abstraction of the frost by the soil being perfectly safe, in the same way that it takes place every spring when the frozen roots of standing trees are thawed with the thawing of the ground.

The size for transplanting must vary with circumstances. Six to seven feet high is large enough under ordinary circumstances, but those much larger may be successfully removed if they have been previously prepared by shortening the long roots to induce the emission of a mass of smaller fibres near the centre or stem. This is done one year before, by cutting a spade into the earth in a circle about the foot of the stem, if the tree yet stands in the nursery, or by cutting a circular trench around the tree if it is a large standard in open ground.

Trees not over four or five feet high would usually succeed best with the roots merely mass of digging. As a proper balance between the top and the root would be more nearly preserved, the danger of dying would be lessened, and the vigor of growth being less checked, they would as soon attain a bearing state.

On a review of the essential requisites for successful transplanting, they may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. A previous preparation of a rich deep bed of mellow earth to receive the roots and land which cannot be water-logged.
2. Removing the tree with as little mutilation of the roots as practicable.
3. Paring off the bruised parts.
4. Shortening-in the head, in a greater or less degree, to correspond with the necessary loss of roots.
5. Immersing the roots in mud.
6. Settling the earth with water.
7. Planting no deeper than before.
8. Staking or embanking to prevent injury by the wind.
9. Watering the stems and branches only before the appearance of the leaf.
10. Mulching, where danger of mid-summer drouth is feare1.—*J. J. Thomas.*

HISTORY AND HABITS OF THE ARMY WORM.—A friend, who has made entomology a subject of study, furnishes us with some of the results of his investigations into the character, habits, and history of the army worm, of which so many complaints have arisen in various parts of the country. The subjoined sketch of the Smithsonian grounds supplied him with specimens, and an opportunity to observe much concerning these destructive insects. The friend's first impression, and which, indeed, he retains, was, that the worm in question is identical with the grass worm of the South. Present appearances all attest this identity. He will inquire the more closely, and of transformations to be gone through with before it can be considered certain.

This worm destroys corn, clover, grain, and every kind of grass. In the South it feeds on the young blades of the grass and weeds, between rows of cotton. Its caterpillar, just before changing into the crysalis, hides under stones, and where the ground is broken, under clods. There enemies are formidable, the largest being the toad, which stuffs itself with them almost to bursting. The stomach of a toad, taken in the out patch above referred to, having been cut open, was filled with these worms, mixed with a few wings of beetles. The army worm has another enemy in the black larva of what seems to be a *staphylinus*, which preys on the caterpillar. Besides these, there is a small, dark maroon, or at all events a parasitical fly, which deposits eggs all over the back of the caterpillar, and they, when matured, spin each cocoon, which send forth a cloud of other flies to respect the process.

Specimens of the army worm sent hither from Maryland were entirely destroyed by a fly much like the common house fly, but with a lighter colored series of rings around the abdomen, which is hirsute and tipped with brown, belonging to the family of *sarcaeda*. It is a merciful provision of nature that, as these worms increase, so do the parasitical foes which feed upon and destroy them. Such for this the consequence would be terrible indeed to all the hopes of the agriculturist.—*National Intelligencer.*

CUBA.—The Washington Star, an Administration paper, and usually well posted, says:

We incidentally remark in another connection today, that the acquisition of Cuba is the great present purpose of our country. Though little has been said of late in the newspapers upon the subject, there never was a time when it occupied more of the public thought. Every succeeding hour, each succeeding political and industrial event of importance in Western Europe, the United States, and the Spanish Islands, has made the necessity to our future more apparent to all statesmen. That it is the great event to which the present Administration looks forward, as to be the brightest jewel in the crown of its fame, we do not doubt. We realize when we remember the President's earnestness upon the subject on his elevation to his present position. That in its success is involved results of more importance to the two great sections of the country—social, political, so far as the South is concerned, and industrial as to the North—than any other living question, all also realize, who remember, that even John Quincy Adams looked forward to the attack and consummation of American statesmanship, for the benefit of our whole country, which should never be lost sight of by its Government.

Political events in Europe, have, of late, rapidly tended toward placing Spain in a position wherein her paramount interests will compel her to listen to reason on the subject; while on this side of the Atlantic, the wonderful progress of events, as manifested in the impunity of fillibusterism, has been tending to defeat the advantages accruing to us through the tendency of affairs in Spain.

Two years more of events acting against us throughout Spanish America, the result of the lawless and murderous acts of Walker and his followers, that cannot fail to postpone the day when Cuba shall be ours. But for the effect of Walker's raids, the path to a happy settlement of the Cuba question with Spain would at this moment be open to us; that, however, is a barrier which can now be overcome only by long, patient, and persistent labor on the part of the great minds in the Presidential Cabinet and the State Department, backed by the earnest sympathy of the rest of the Cabinet and Congress, as well as the approval of the people. That at this moment more unanimous for the acquisition than ever before for an important measure of national policy.

THE "BREAD OR FIGHT" ORGANIZATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—Another meeting of the German laborers of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening. The Philadelphia Inquirer says of it:

The meeting was a very large one. Several speeches were made.

A series of resolutions were adopted, in substance asserting that the deplorable state of affairs are attributable to the corruptions which pervade all ranks of society; that the innocent working classes, being the victims, should obtain relief at the hands of Congress; that the true remedy is in the prosecution of our public works, in the manner indicated by Mayor Vaux, in his recent message, and other measures are recommended to the General and State Governments. Organizations to assist disabled workmen are suggested, and the laboring men throughout the Union are urged to combine, change, and to pledge themselves to each other, that in future elections they will disregard party predilections, and support only such men as are honest and capable, and prepare to unite in securing a judicious tariff, a sound currency, the prohibition of the issue of small bills, and a liberal homestead bill for actual settlers.

THE HOG MARKET.—The Cincinnati Price Current, of November 4, says:

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THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of teachers, held in this city on the 31st of October, to take into consideration the practicability of holding a State teachers' convention during the approaching Christmas holidays, Mr. F. H. Clark was called to the chair and Mr. West appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been declared, after a short discussion a committee of five was appointed to enter into correspondence with the prominent professors and teachers of the State, to obtain information as to the probable expenses of the convention and propose a plan for meeting those expenses, together with all other possible information on the subject.

☞Again we inhale the perfume from the rare flowers of Miss B.'s soul:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MEMORIES AND MUSINGS.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

Was it but last autumn, Charlie,
That I gazed in the blue eyes
Did I dream thy soft, low lisping
Sweet as music from the skies,
Did I list for its glad gushing,
Did I watch thee come and go,
Did I smile and sigh beside thee
Only one—one year ago?

Had I heard the solemn rushing
Of the wings of ages sweep
Black between our severed pathways,
Could my sadness be more deep?
Age—and time's dull years—
But of fierce *heart*-revolutions
Through a space all chill with tears.

Thou wast half like my ideal,
With thy graceful, sunny hair
And thy white brow's classic calmness
And the tale we read together
With the sweet young dimples nestling
Fondly in thy cheek's young hue,
And thine eyes, like azure violets,
Earnest, deep, and dreamy too.

And perchance thy beauty won me—
Yet I've thought I loved thee more
For the heart, fair boyish dreamer,
With its ardor gushing o'er.
And I've found a deeper magic
In thy red lip's lighted word
Than in all the thrilling echoes
That from gifted tones I've heard.

Here in this poetic starlight,
Lonely as the lone may be,
Mists of memories rise around me,
And I can but sigh for thee;
And I ask with mournful murmurs
If thou dost remember yet
Her who breathed these verses and shadow
Never, never can forget.

Charlie, sure the years will change thee—
Ah, perchance thou now art changed,
For I've found that loving spirits
May be fearfully estranged.
Yet, though tempests o'er thy bosom
Sweep and darken and destroy,
I will ever love and bless thee
As a dreamy, blue-eyed boy.

☞The following is a rare and radiant gem from the exhaustless mine of our gifted Rosa. Her splendid genius flashes with fadeless lustre in every line and word:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A BEAUTIFUL BIRD FROM THE ISLAND OF DREAMS.

A beautiful bird from the island of dreams
Has furled in my bosom its wings,
And a song of that isle, with its love-haunted streams,
And its sky where the day-star of Poesy beams,
This wondrous messenger sings.

A magical cage, for this glorious bird,
From a tissue of fancies I've wrought,
And now its wild lays of enchantment are heard
Where echoes each note, like a musical word,
Through the shadowy chamber of Thought;

By Memory draped, with her tapestry spun
From the threads of the past, for her loom
Weaves pictures partaking of shadow and sun—
Life pictures, that charm, as they drop one by one,
Though the back-ground be shaded with gloom.

And lo! where this mystical tapestry waves,
By the magic of Memory wrought,
Rare gems doth she bring from her deep haunted caves,
And with strange mosaics most cunningly paves
These shadowy chambers of Thought.

And every heart-jewel she brings from afar,
From the echoing caverns of years,
On these crystalline floors flashes forth like a star,
Though oft in the midst is some delicate spar
That has grown 'neath the dropping of tears.

For Sorrow's dark raven has folded its wings,
And sometimes I've heard its sad screams
Where Memory, all of her rich treasures brings,
And where, in the bright cage of Fancy, now sings
This bird from the island of dreams.

Then the tapestry swayed 'neath its shadow of gloom,
And thrilled with its breathings of woe,
And Hope's healthful cheek lost its radiant bloom,
For tears trickled down over Memory's loom
With a silent and sorrowful flow.

But since this sweet minstrel has flown to my breast,
From his isle in the ocean of sleep,
That raven has fled to its cold, murky nest
And bright, hopeful dreams through the orient rest
Of my song-haunted spirit now sweep.

ROSA.

October 19, 1857.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE OPENING OF SPRING.

BY JOHN J. PLATT.

'Tis the first flush of the spring,
After dreary showers;
Every growing, breathing thing
Joys to greet the hours
Bright'ning o'er the silver floe
Off the land and past the sea;
Lost in rich, descending glory
Over gardens, woodlands hoary,
Where the heavy leaves are lying,
Where the dew-drop sits clothing
For the fragrant spring-tide balm
And the summer twilight calm.

Round the cottage twines the vine;
There the birds are telling
How, in silent, broad sunshine,
Primrose buds are swelling,
How the early lilies spread
Wraths above the moss'd head,
How the tremulous pansies circle
Round the footsteps of the myrtle,
And the daisies' quiet glory,
Like a gleam in fairy story,
After faded evening's flight,
Lingers far into the night.

Voices hoard above the rill—
Pure spring-fountains gushing
From their rocky cells to fill
Fringed by wild buds blushing;
Songs are these from singers clear,
Taught to thrill in open air;
Now to raise the crystal chorus,
"Clouds are drifting, light breaks o'er us;"
Now to swell the river's thunder
"Winter's bands are burst asunder;"
Join the martial sea's broad ranks—
"May and blossom deck our banks."

Ah! the memories now which rise
In secluded bosom;
Ah! the tears which fill our eyes,
Dream-like—then we view 'em.
Yet, we tell them, with a smile,
Though forgotten for awhile,
'Twas through winter night of sorrow;
Now we hail them, on the morrow,
Risen more glorious for that sleeping—
Long delay makes sweeter meeting;
And so strong we love again
Fancy says 'tis almost pain.

CLINTONVILLE, Franklin county, O.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THOU ART CHANGED.

BY MRS. J. B. ANDERSON.

No more with sweet love of tones my presence you seek,
Nor with soul-thrilling bliss press thy lips on my cheek,
As cold as the moonbeams on mountains of snow
Fall thy smiles that like sunlight once beamed with love's glow.

Forever, I fear me, thy dear heart's estranged,
The cold world has changed thee—oh yes thou art changed.

Of the golden days past my fond memory must keep
A record that sends me in silence to weep,
When, sweeter than music or fragrance of flower,
Love fell o'er my soul in a rosy-hued shower;
My heart-strings no longer, for thou art estranged—
Thy dark world has changed thee—indeed thou art changed.

The pure lily touches the star-lighted wave,
But no change betokens the kiss that it gave;
Could thy haughty glance chill the sad tears o'er they start,
E'en thus thy caresses might fall on my heart.
But while I yet love, I mourn thee estranged—
How could the world change as now thou art changed?

☞Long ago the distinguished poet-artist of our city won an extended reputation by his fine humorous poetry, but he is showing himself far greater in the serious and earnest efforts of his Muse:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SONNETS.

BY WM. F. BRANNAN.

Let us deal justly. That which ages know,
And time has stamped as an eternal truth,
Mayhap was doubted, in its virgin youth,
And suffered many a critic's trenchant blow.
Law-giving Moses, who came from lands Divine
He bore the mandates of the living God—
Who smote all Egypt with avenging rod—
Was chid by Israel's tribe, with peevish whine:
Then rose his spirit in quenchless rage,
And down from Horeb's mount he strewed his path
With broken marbles, in his holy wrath.
Great thoughts will live, though carping fools should gnaw

Unending war against them. In the hem
Of Wisdom's robe lurks many a regal gem.

Why should I wear my wretched life away
In vain attempt to wreathe my brow with bays,
When Burns's and Otway's consecrated lays
Kept not the wolf of famine from his prey?
When shades like these, and Chatterton's, arise
And pour a dismal wail upon the ear—
A starving shriek that makes one pale with fear—
Why should I bend to earth with my weak cries?
Their forms have mouldered down in holy dust,
Their names add lustre to the scroll of fame,
They won, as martyr's, an eternal name—
Their country paid them—with an ashen crust.
Enough for me, to worship at a shrine
Where true hearts weep, and agony is mine.

Crops in Virginia.—The farmers of Prince George county, Virginia, are gathering in their crops of corn, and they all unite in saying that they have never realized such an enormous yield for so many years. Tobacco crops are not as good as was anticipated. The planters could not obtain plants soon enough for the tobacco to escape the early frosts which have already appeared. The hail injured the crop to some extent, and the depredations committed by the horn worm were unusually great.

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A COUNTERFEITING PHOTOGRAPHER.—Henry M. Diggins a daguerrean artist in Cincinnati, has been required to give bail to answer an indictment for photographing bills of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

The principal witness against Diggins was Henry Campbell, father of Archibald Campbell, arrested some time ago and lodged in jail in this city for passing counterfeit money. He testified that he took a letter to the daguerrean rooms of Henry M. Diggins, from his son, urging the brothers to raise money to get him out of the scrape; that in the course of a conversation with Henry M., the latter said that the photographed bills were as good as half the money afloat, and as the banks were all cheating he did not thinkjit any harm to make the bills; that they could be made so as to pass in the banks. On his cross-examination, Campbell admitted that he had insisted upon the brothers raising $85 to get his son out of the scrape, and that he had told Henry M. that unless the money was forthcoming, he would have him arrested upon the charge which was subsequently made against both brothers.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—Two negro children and negro man, the property of Mr. Thomas Wethers, of Virginia, and by him being taken to Missouri, were taken from his custody at Cincinnati on Monday by a habeas corpus obtained in the Superior Court. The negro man, who many complained have arisen in various parts of the country. The only patch west of the Smithsonian grounds supplied him with specimens, and an opportunity to observe much concerning these destructive insects. The friend's first impression, and which, indeed, he retains, was, that the worm in question is identical with the grass worm of the South. Present appearances all attest this identity. He will inquire the more closely, and of transformations to be gone through with before it can be considered certain.

This worm destroys corn, clover, grain, and every kind of grass. In the South it feeds on the young blades of the grass and weeds, between rows of cotton. Its caterpillar, just before changing into the crysalis, hides under stones, and where the ground is broken, under clods. There enemies are formidable, the largest being the toad, which stuffs itself with them almost to bursting. The stomach of a toad, taken in the out patch above referred to, having been cut open, was filled with these worms, mixed with a few wings of beetles. The army worm has another enemy in the black larva of what seems to be a *staphylinus*, which preys on the caterpillar. Besides these, there is a small, dark maroon, or at all events a parasitical fly, which deposits eggs all over the back of the caterpillar, and they, when matured, spin each cocoon, which send forth a cloud of other flies to respect the process.

Specimens of the army worm sent hither from Maryland were entirely destroyed by a fly much like the common house fly, but with a lighter colored series of rings around the abdomen, which is hirsute and tipped with brown, belonging to the family of *sarcaeda*. It is a merciful provision of nature that, as these worms increase, so do the parasitical foes which feed upon and destroy them. Such for this the consequence would be terrible indeed to all the hopes of the agriculturist.—*National Intelligencer.*

CUBA.—The Washington Star, an Administration paper, and usually well posted, says:

We incidentally remark in another connection today, that the acquisition of Cuba is the great present purpose of our country. Though little has been said of late in the newspapers upon the subject, there never was a time when it occupied more of the public thought. Every succeeding hour, each succeeding political and industrial event of importance in Western Europe, the United States, and the Spanish Islands, has made the necessity to our future more apparent to all statesmen. That it is the great event to which the present Administration looks forward, as to be the brightest jewel in the crown of its fame, we do not doubt. We realize when we remember the President's earnestness upon the subject on his elevation to his present position. That in its success is involved results of more importance to the two great sections of the country—social, political, so far as the South is concerned, and industrial as to the North—than any other living question, all also realize, who remember, that even John Quincy Adams looked forward to the attack and consummation of American statesmanship, for the benefit of our whole country, which should never be lost sight of by its Government.

Political events in Europe, have, of late, rapidly tended toward placing Spain in a position wherein her paramount interests will compel her to listen to reason on the subject; while on this side of the Atlantic, the wonderful progress of events, as manifested in the impunity of fillibusterism, has been tending to defeat the advantages accruing to us through the tendency of affairs in Spain.

Two years more of events acting against us throughout Spanish America, the result of the lawless and murderous acts of Walker and his followers, that cannot fail to postpone the day when Cuba shall be ours. But for the effect of Walker's raids, the path to a happy settlement of the Cuba question with Spain would at this moment be open to us; that, however, is a barrier which can now be overcome only by long, patient, and persistent labor on the part of the great minds in the Presidential Cabinet and the State Department, backed by the earnest sympathy of the rest of the Cabinet and Congress, as well as the approval of the people. That at this moment more unanimous for the acquisition than ever before for an important measure of national policy.

THE "BREAD OR FIGHT" ORGANIZATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—Another meeting of the German laborers of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening. The Philadelphia Inquirer says of it:

The meeting was a very large one. Several speeches were made.

A series of resolutions were adopted, in substance asserting that the deplorable state of affairs are attributable to the corruptions which pervade all ranks of society; that the innocent working classes, being the victims, should obtain relief at the hands of Congress; that the true remedy is in the prosecution of our public works, in the manner indicated by Mayor Vaux, in his recent message, and other measures are recommended to the General and State Governments. Organizations to assist disabled workmen are suggested, and the laboring men throughout the Union are urged to combine, change, and to pledge themselves to each other, that in future elections they will disregard party predilections, and support only such men as are honest and capable, and prepare to unite in securing a judicious tariff, a sound currency, the prohibition of the issue of small bills, and a liberal homestead bill for actual settlers.

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THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—We announced the winning of a second race in England by an American horse, Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle having won the Bedford stakes at Newmarket, on the 14th inst. In regard to the Cesarewitch triumph and the future operations of American horses on the English turf, we copy the following paragraphs from Porter's Spirit of the Times:

'There are now but two events in which our horses are to appear before the English racing season closes; and those are, the Cambridgeshire Handicap, to be run at Newmarket on the 27th Oct., (Tuesday last), and the Autumn Cup Handicap, to be run at Liverpool on the 10th November. In both of those races Pryor and his associate were entered; but he having been withdrawn, through deficiency of condition, Prioress and Babylon must contend for them together. Both are formably weighed; and, for the first time, the mare now stands the first in public favor. We look, therefore, for the contest of the 27th with the deepest interest; and should Prioress or Babylon carry off the prize, or capture the Autumn Cup, at the Liverpool meeting, the exploit would be equal to any triumph that ever graced an English racing year.

The victory in Cesarewitch, however, carries us through our campaign with honor; and reposing upon that, we will endeavor to present ourselves, during the coming year, in such numbers and condition as will insure us the respect which we failed to commadd through most of this.

'Every body is very anxious to know whether Mr. Ten Broeck made himself whole by his winnings in the Cesarewitch, for the expenses and losses of his spirited enterprise, we will state, that we have reliable information that he bet very largely on the result, and that he not only reimbursed himself for the money had mishap, but is largely in excess. Without any special information on the subject, however, all who knew Mr. Ten Broeck would be sure of this result. He had lost the whole season through, and the New market meeting afforded him his last and only chance for the season to get even. The withdrawal of Pryor alone made it still more necessary that he should not let slip the only opportunity within his reach to redeem. A spirited gentleman he is, and whatever introduced have immediately superceded all other claims. Pryor and Chain Pump Tubing. As they can be furnished at such an exceedingly low price as to place them within the reach of all, they are offered in sections from 8 to 10 feet in length, connected with each other by screws, and are very durable. Pipes of this kind are bored any size required, and can be made to stand any head of water. All interested are requested to call and examine specimens.

I am also prepared, as heretofore, to execute all orders for Pumps of all kinds, and Cisterns constructed for and completed. Repairing attended to with promptness.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

I am also agent for Wyckoff's Machines and County Rights.

Call at the old stand, Ninth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

oct 17 dim&ws6 J. O. SALISBURY.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 1856.